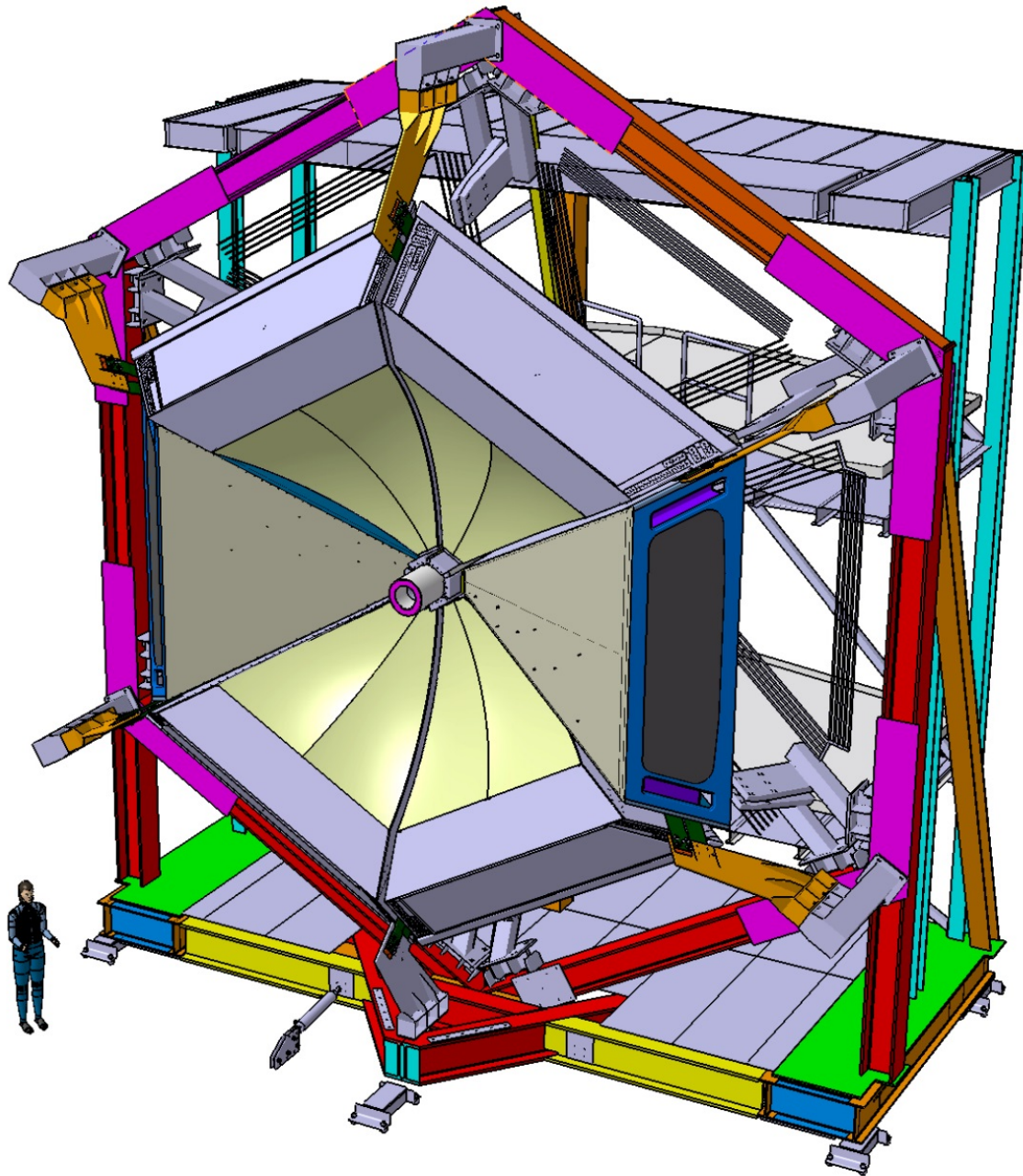


# CLAS12-RICH Project-Overview

June 24<sup>th</sup> 2015



# The CLAS12 Spectrometer

Ongoing upgrade of the CLAS detector.  
First beam expected in 2016.

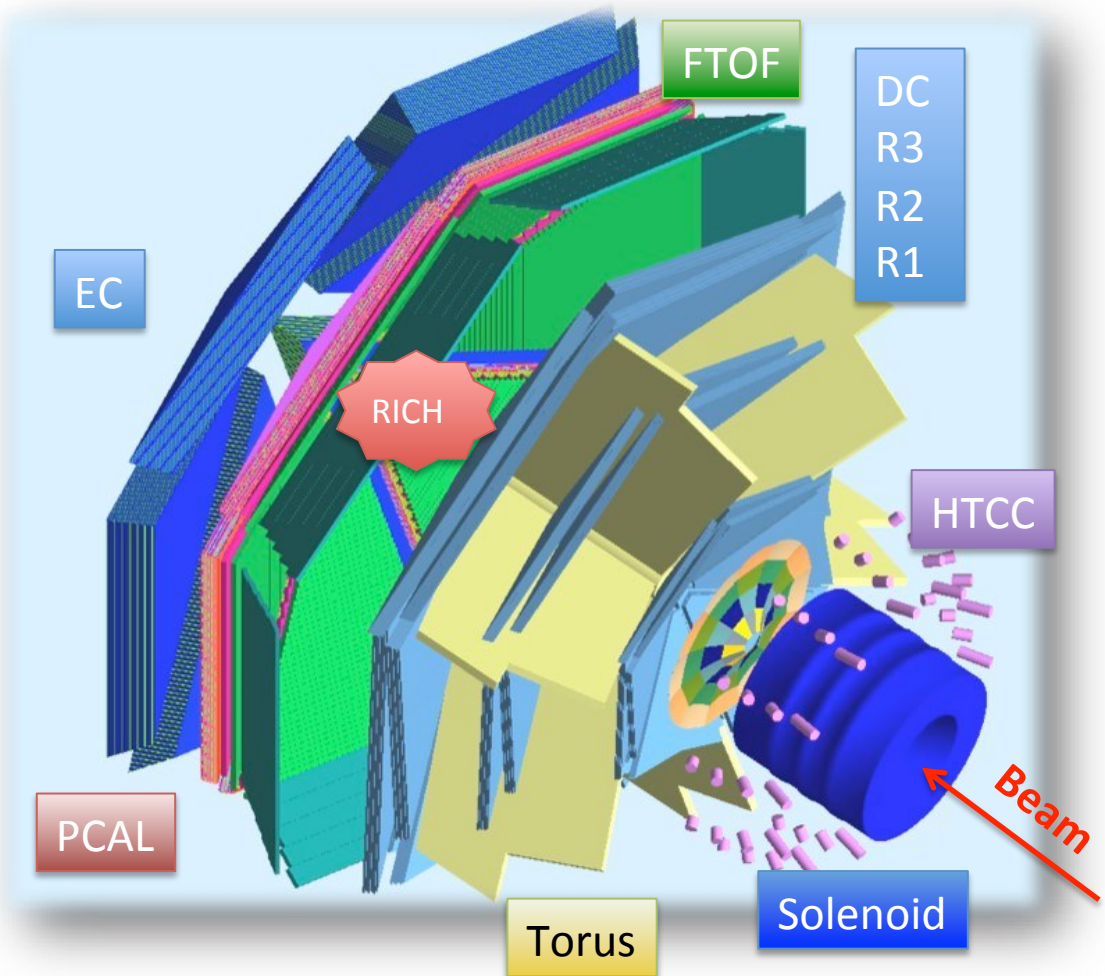
Highly polarized 12 GeV electron beam

Luminosity up to  $10^{35} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$

H and D polarized targets

Broad kinematic range coverage  
(current to target fragmentation)

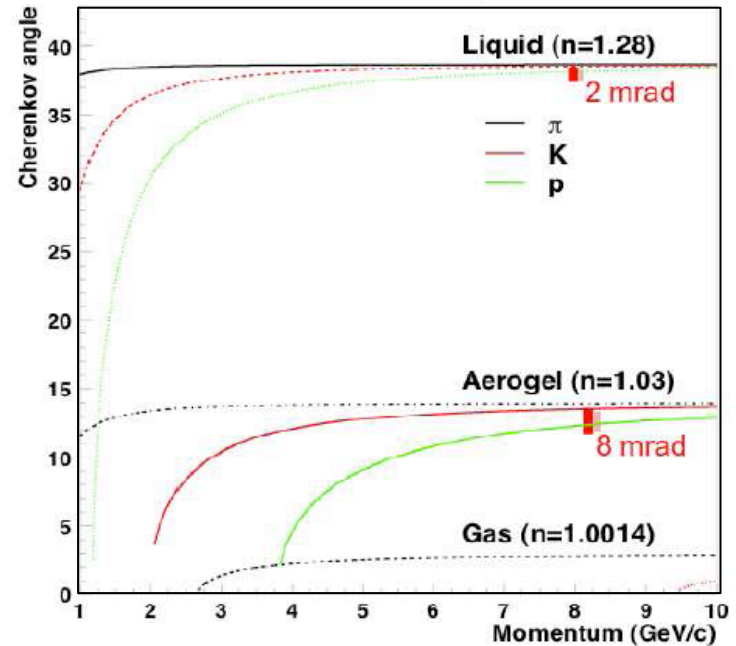
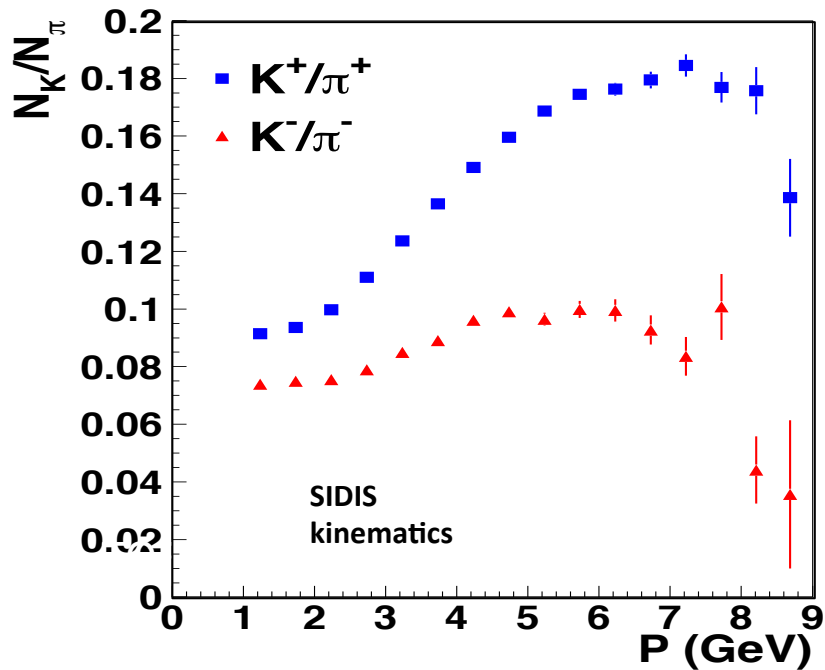
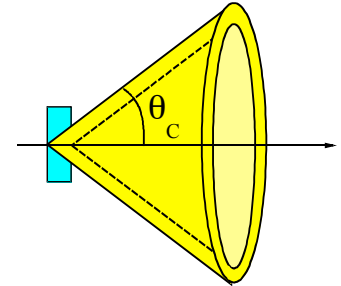
RICH: Hadron ID  
for flavor separation  
(common to >3 SIDIS approved exp.)



**PAC30 report (2006):** Measuring the kaon asymmetries is likely to be as important as pions .... The present capabilities of the present CLAS12 design are weak in this respect and should be strengthened.

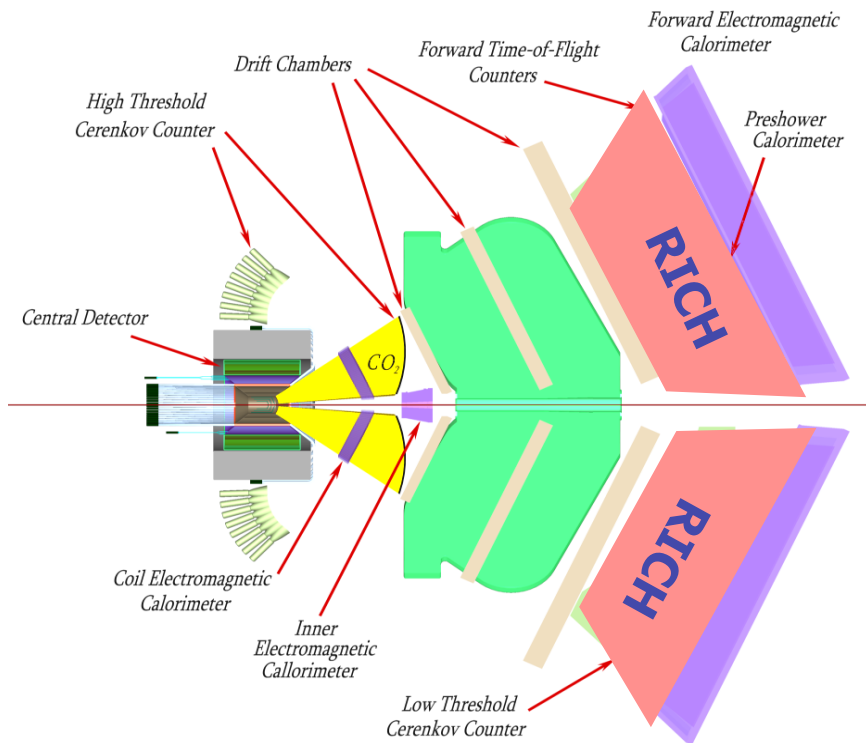
# CLAS12 Momentum Range

- ◆ Kaon flux 1 order of magnitude lower than  $\pi \rightarrow \pi$  rejection 1:500 required
- ◆ **Aerogel** mandatory to separate hadrons in the 3-8 GeV/c momentum range with the required large rejection factors
- collection of **visible Cherenkov light**
- ◆ **Use of PMTs:** challenging project, need to minimize the detector area covered with expensive photo-detectors



# The CLAS12 RICH Project

**RICH goal:**  $\pi/K/p$  identification from 3 up to 8 GeV/c and 25 degrees  
 $\sim 4\sigma$  pion-kaon separation for a pion rejection factor  $\sim 1:500$



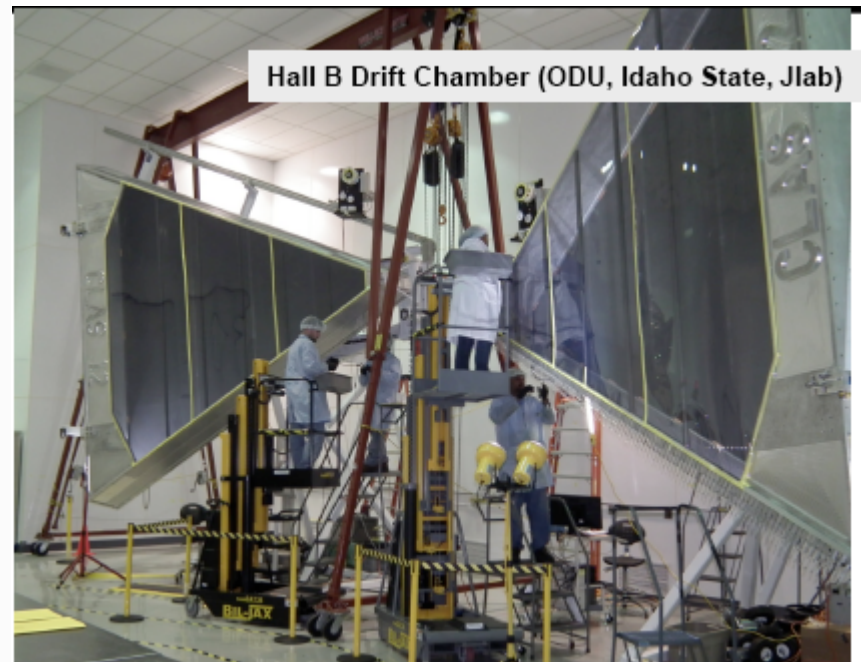
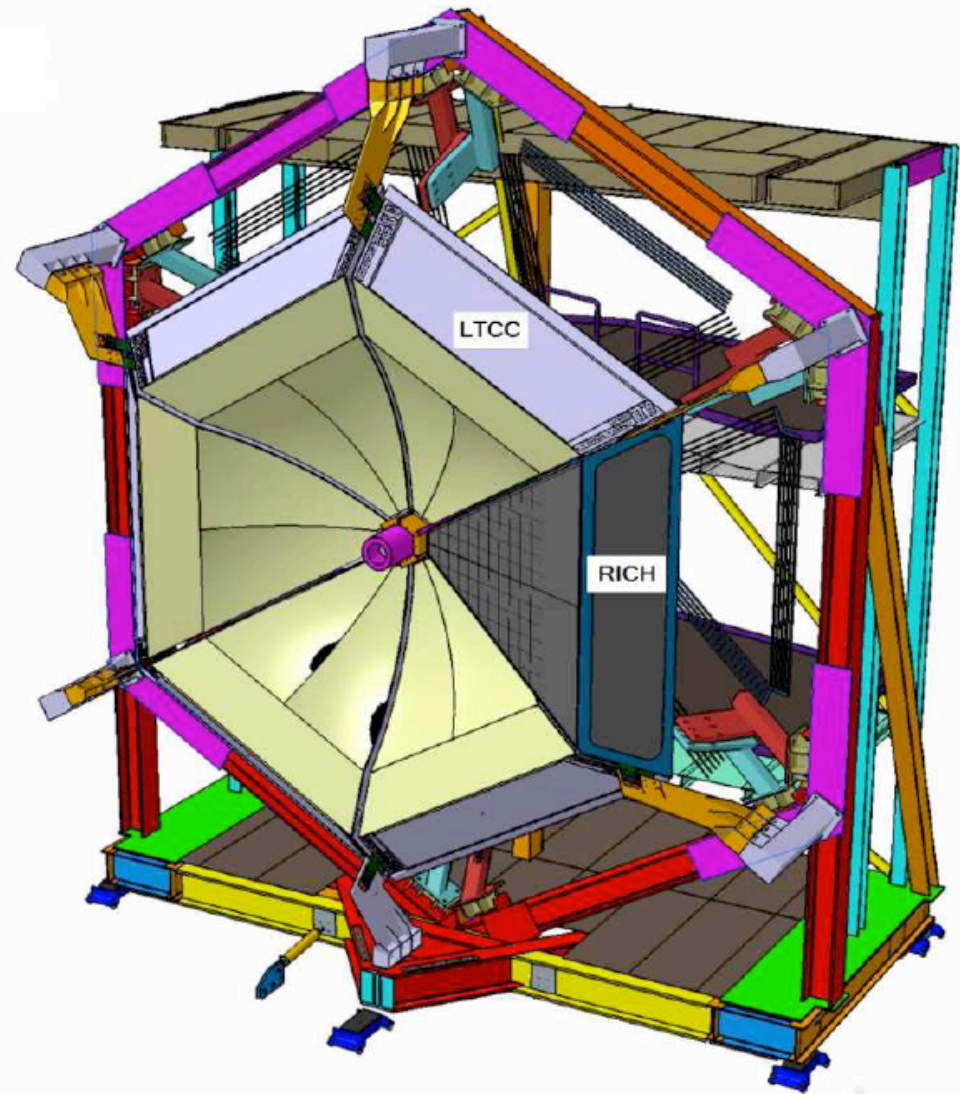
INSTITUTIONS
<b>INFN (Italy)</b> Bari, Ferrara, Genova, L.Frascati, Roma/ISS
<b>Jefferson Lab (Newport News, USA)</b>
<b>Argonne National Lab (Argonne, USA)</b>
<b>Duquesne University (Pittsburgh, USA)</b>
<b>Glasgow University (Glasgow, UK)</b>
<b>J. Gutenberg Universitat Mainz (Mainz, Germany)</b>
<b>Kyungpook National University, (Daegu, Korea)</b>
<b>University of Connecticut (Storrs, USA)</b>
<b>UTFSM (Valparaiso, Chile)</b>



# Base Configuration

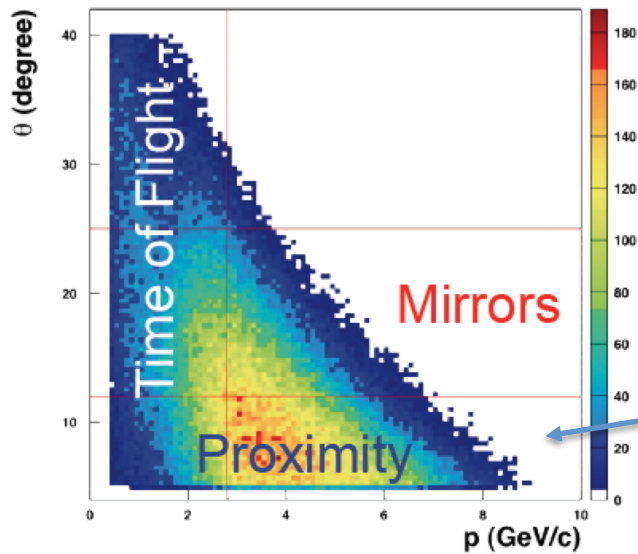
1<sup>st</sup> sector in time for physics run  
(unpolarized and longitudinal polarize targets)

Crucial for the study of parton dynamics  
related to angular momentum and spin-orbit  
effects with flavor sensitivity.

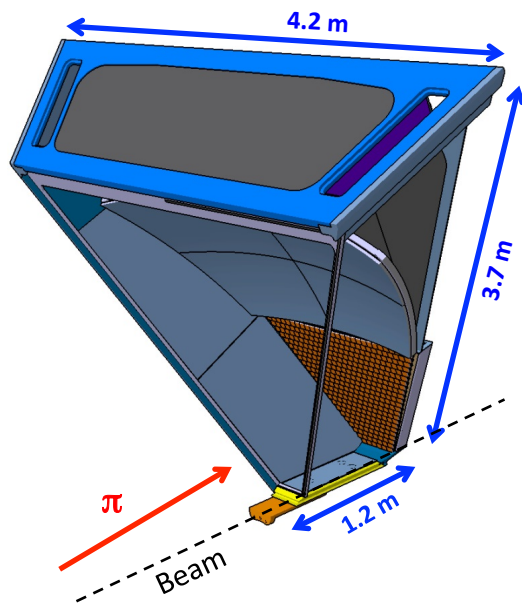
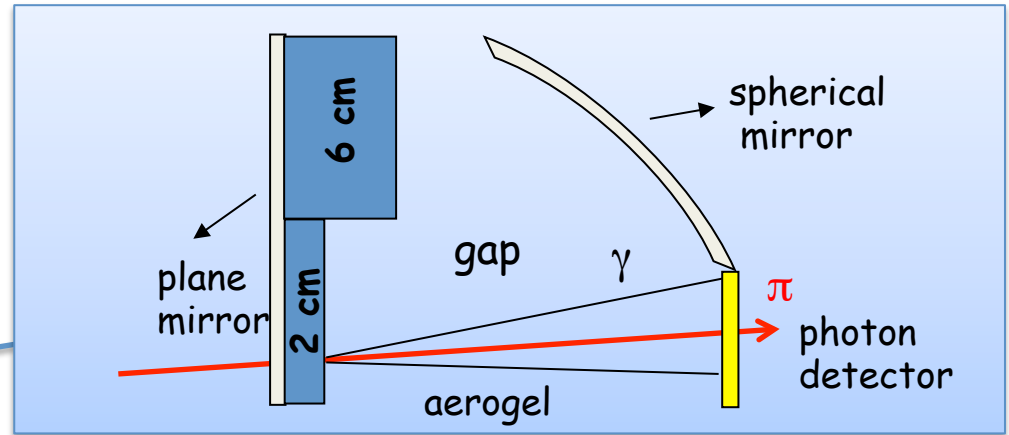


2<sup>nd++</sup> sector for transverse target  
(left-right symmetry and statistics)

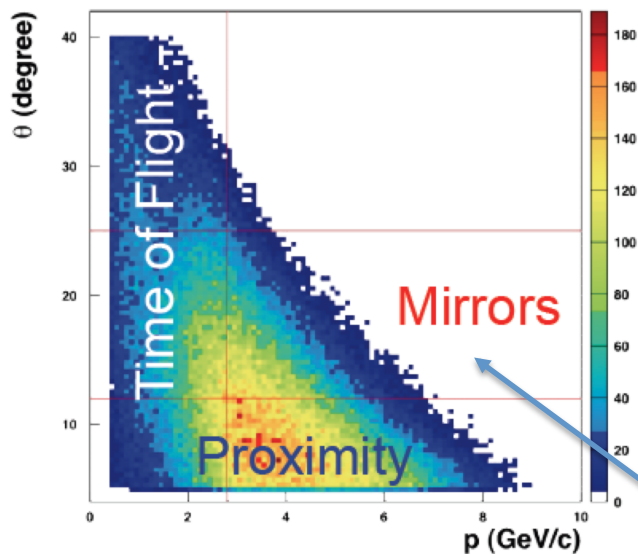
# The Hybrid Optics Design



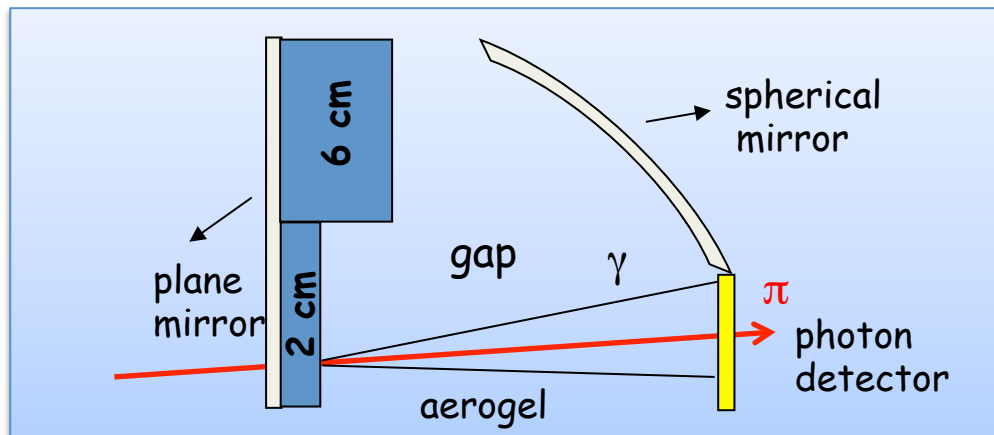
Direct rings and best performance for high momentum particles



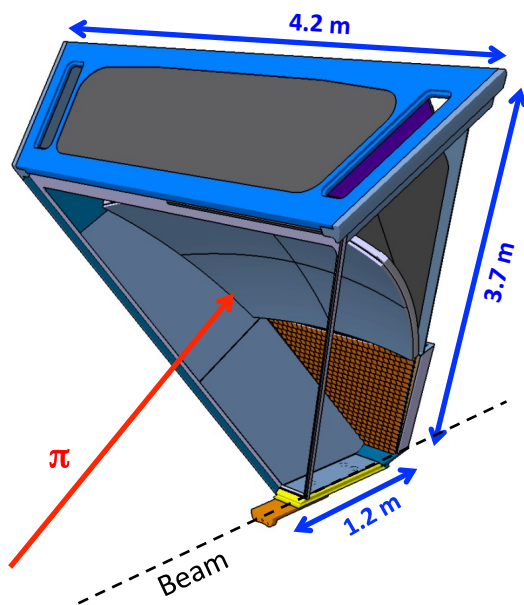
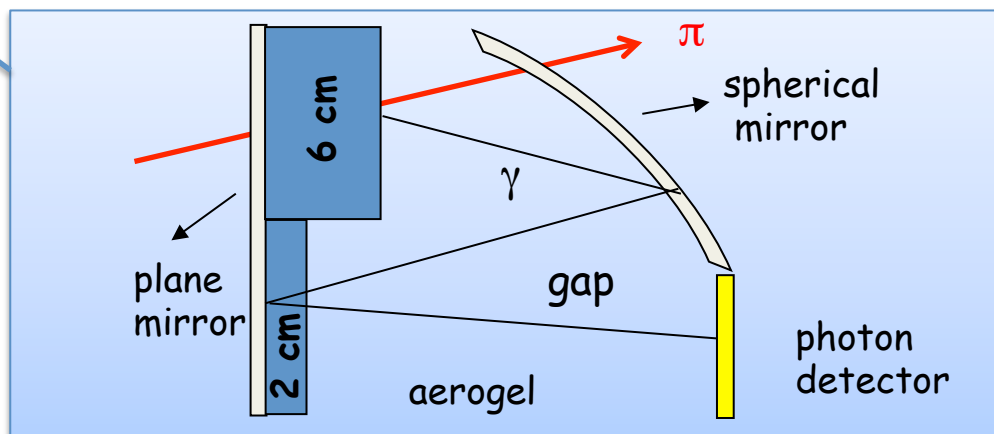
# The Hybrid Optics Design



Direct rings and best performance for high momentum particles



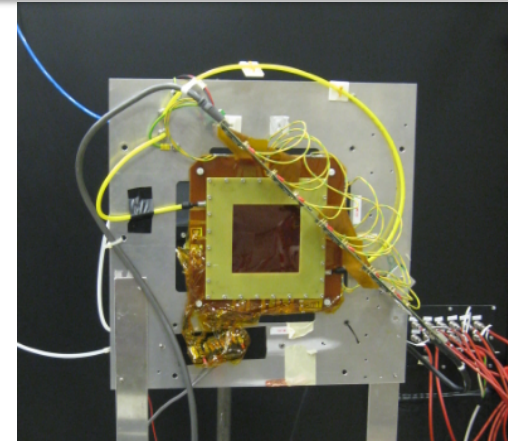
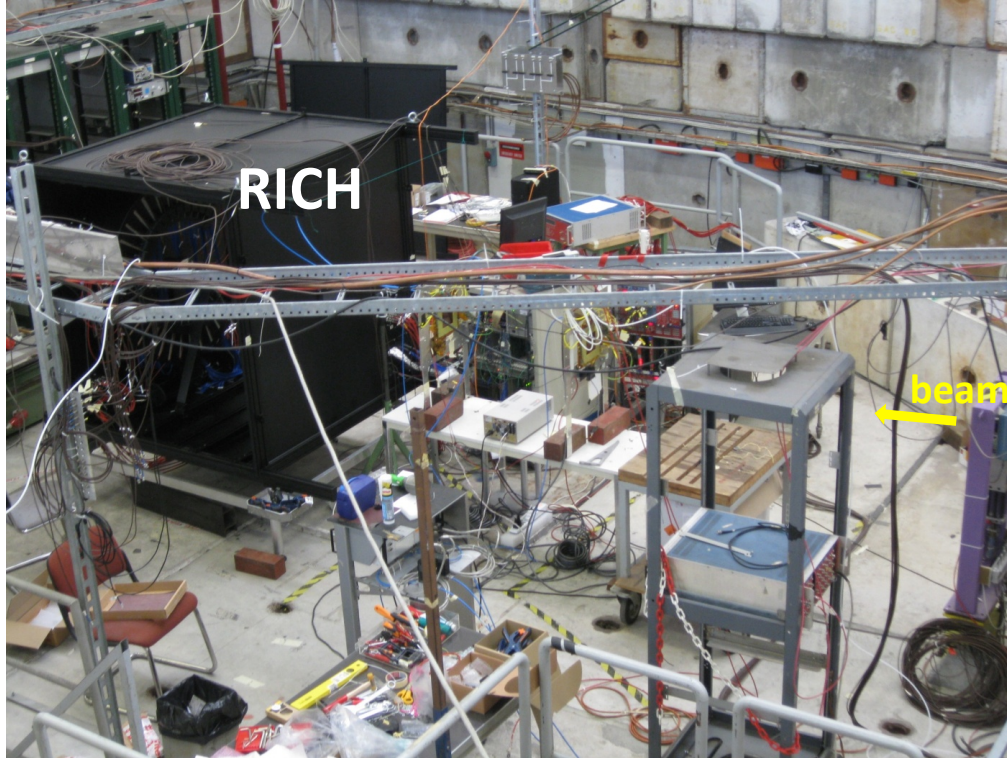
Reflected rings for less demanding low momentum particles



- Minimize active area (cost) to about 1 m<sup>2</sup>
- Material budget concentrated where TOF is less effective
- Focalizing mirrors allow thick radiator for good light yield
- Time resolution < 1 ns to distinguish direct and reflected patterns

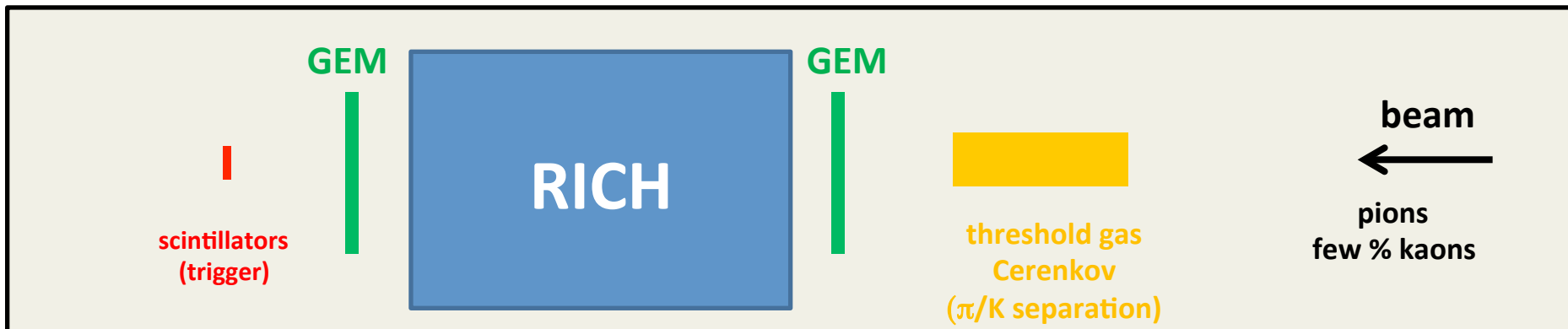
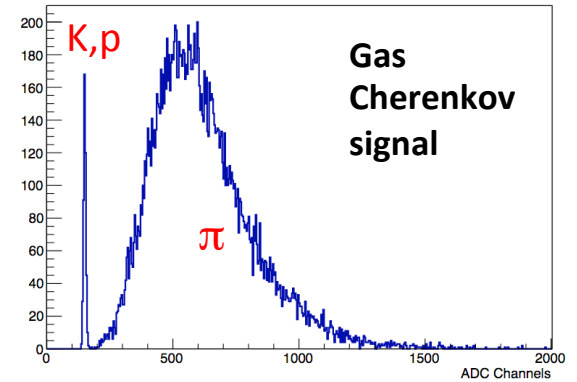


# RICH Prototype at CERN-T9



GEM chamber layout

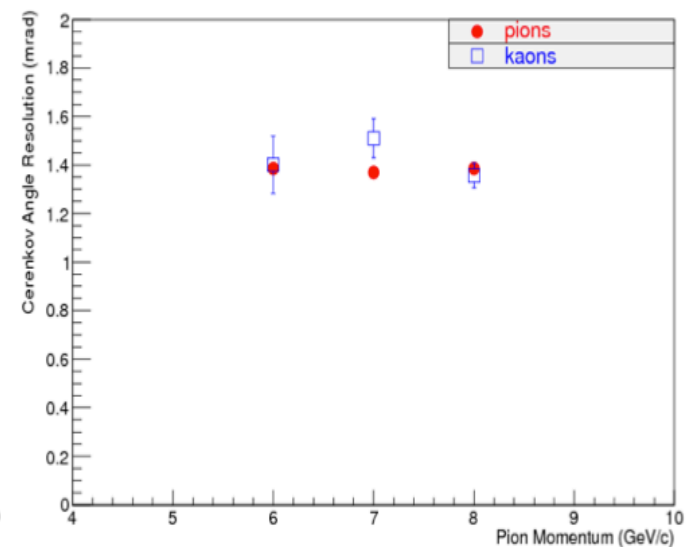
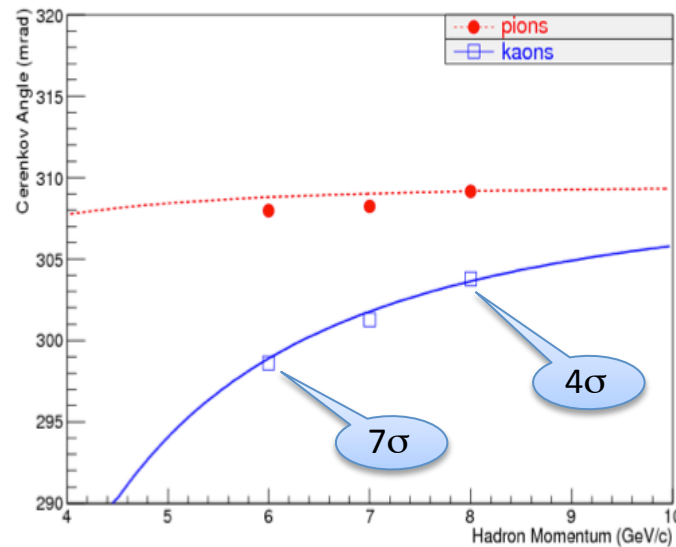
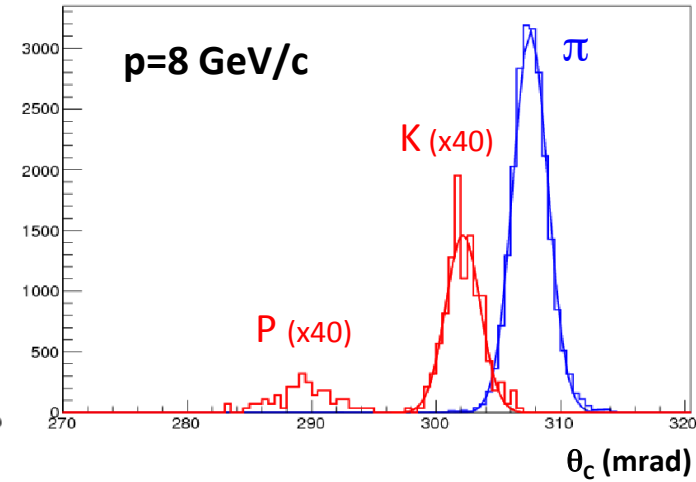
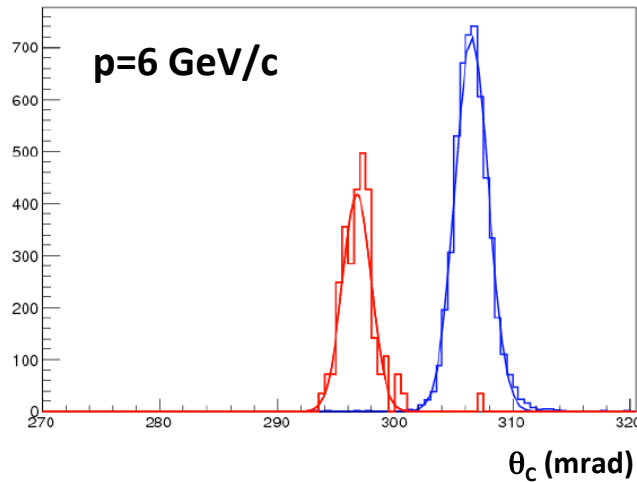
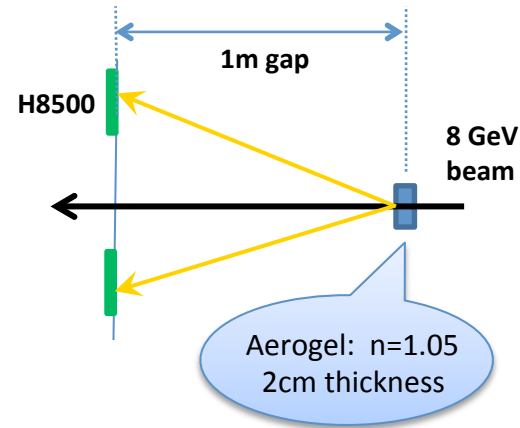
Cerenkov ADC





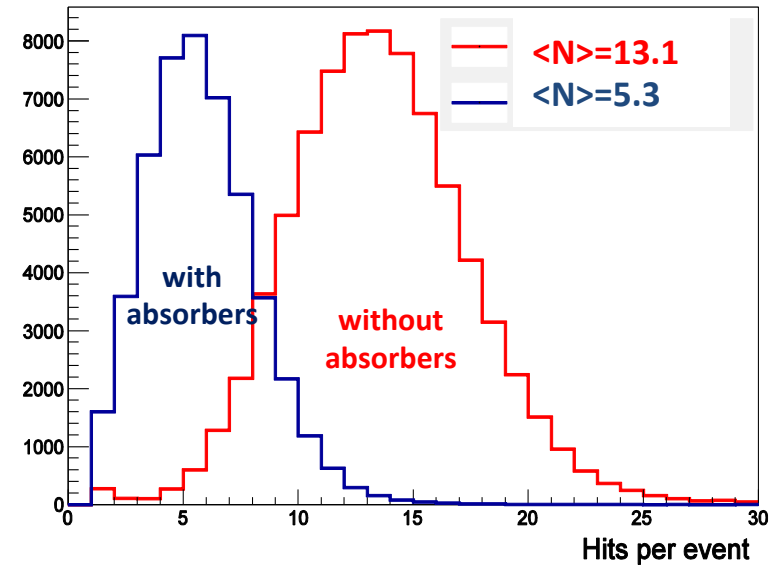
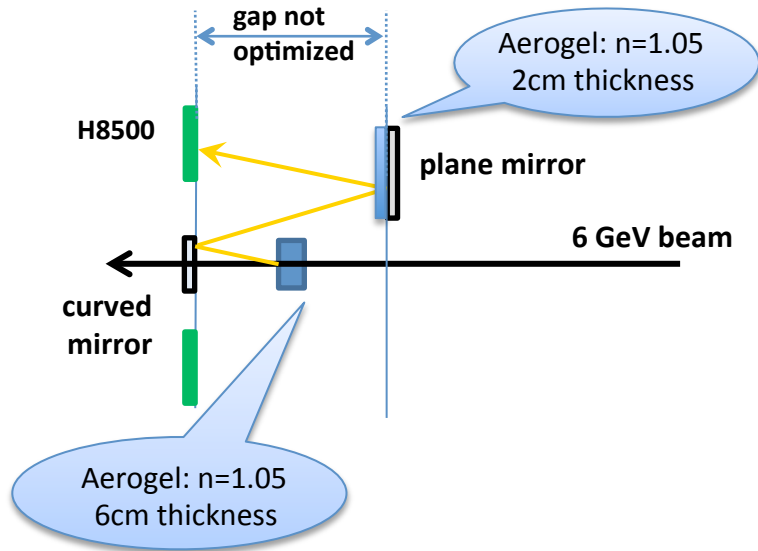
# RHIC Prototype: Direct Light Case

Clear hadron separation up to the CLAS12 maximum momentum

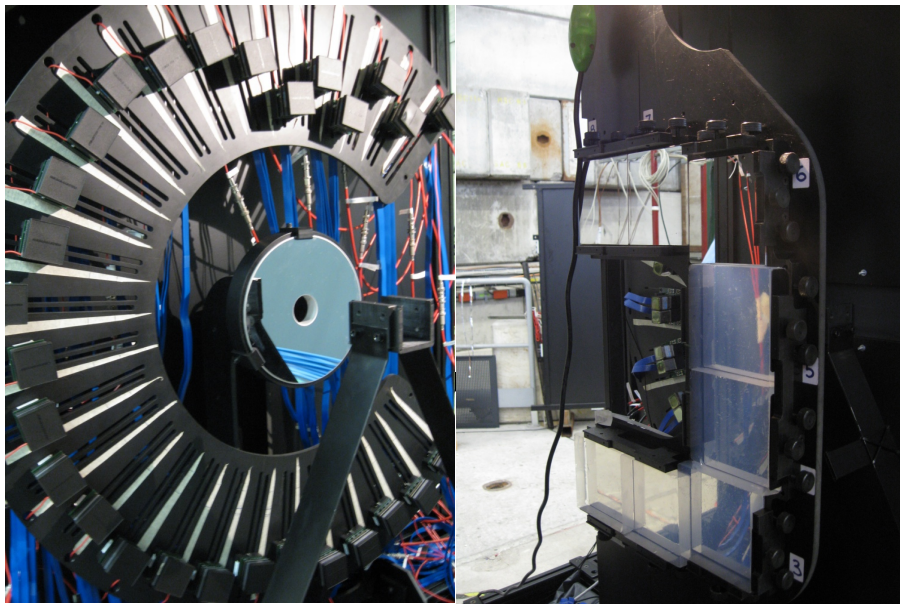
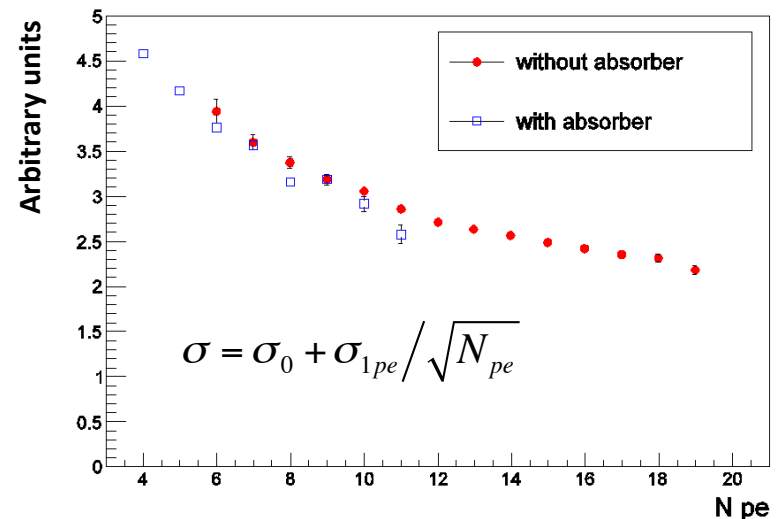


# RHIC Prototype: Reflected Light Case

With absorbers: sizeable fraction of light survives



and resolution is not significantly degraded



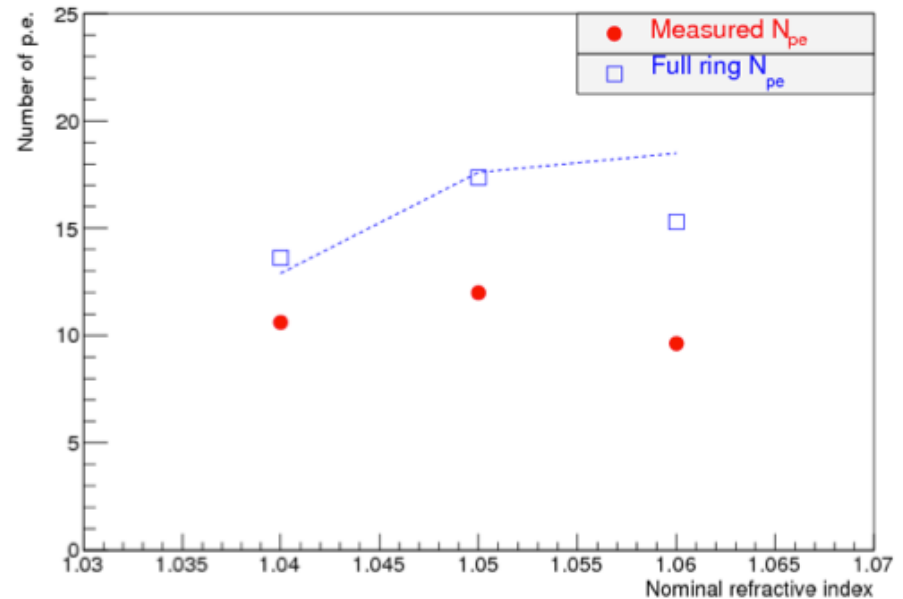
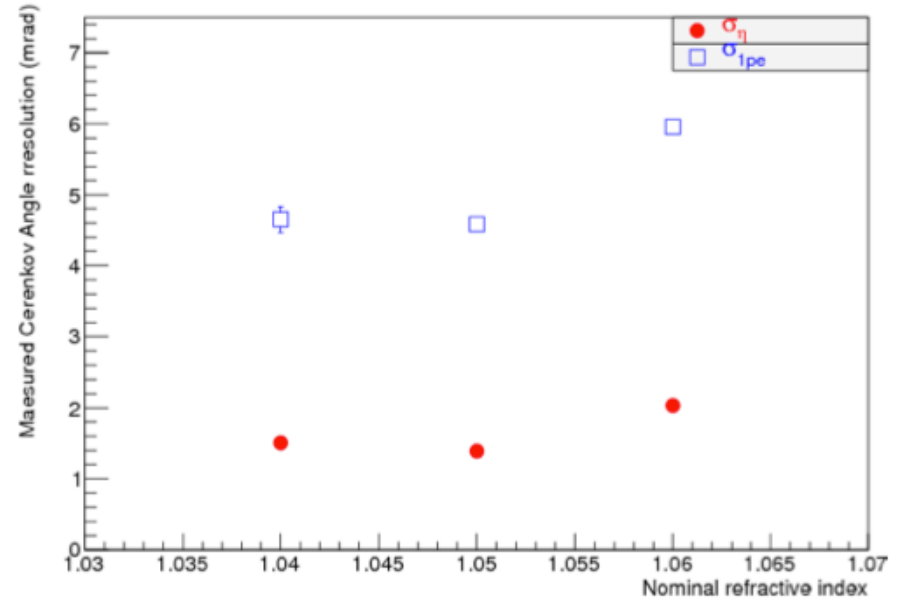
# CLAS12 RHIC: Resolution

Resolution	Direct (mrad)	Reflected (mrad)
Emission Point	1.7	1.7
Readout Accuracy	2.1	1.0
Chromatic Aberration	3.0	2.5
Aerogel Optical Prop.	≤ 1	≤ 2
Mirror System		≤ 1
$\sigma_{\theta}$ (1 p.e.)	4.2	3.9
Requirements	Direct	Reflected
Max. momentum	8 GeV/c	6 GeV/c
$\sigma_{\theta}$ (4 $\sigma$ separation)	1.4 mrad	2.5 mrad
Np.e. Yield	≥ 10	≥ 3

$$\sigma_{\vartheta_{Ch}} = \sqrt{\frac{\sum_i (\sigma_{\vartheta_{Ch}}^i)^2}{N_{p.e.}}}$$

# RHIC Prototype: Direct Light Case

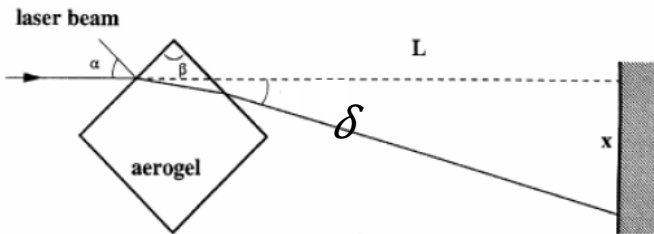
Resolution	Direct (mrad)
Emission Point	1.7
Readout Accuracy	2.1
Chromatic Aberration	3.0
Aerogel Optical Prop.	$\leq 1$
Mirror System	
$\sigma_{\theta}$ (1 p.e.)	4.2
Requirements	Direct
Max. momentum	8 GeV/c
$\sigma_{\theta}$ ( $4\sigma$ separation)	1.4 mrad
Np.e. Yield	$\geq 10$



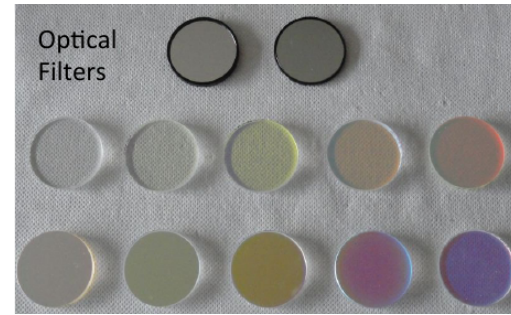


# Aerogel Chromatic Dispersion

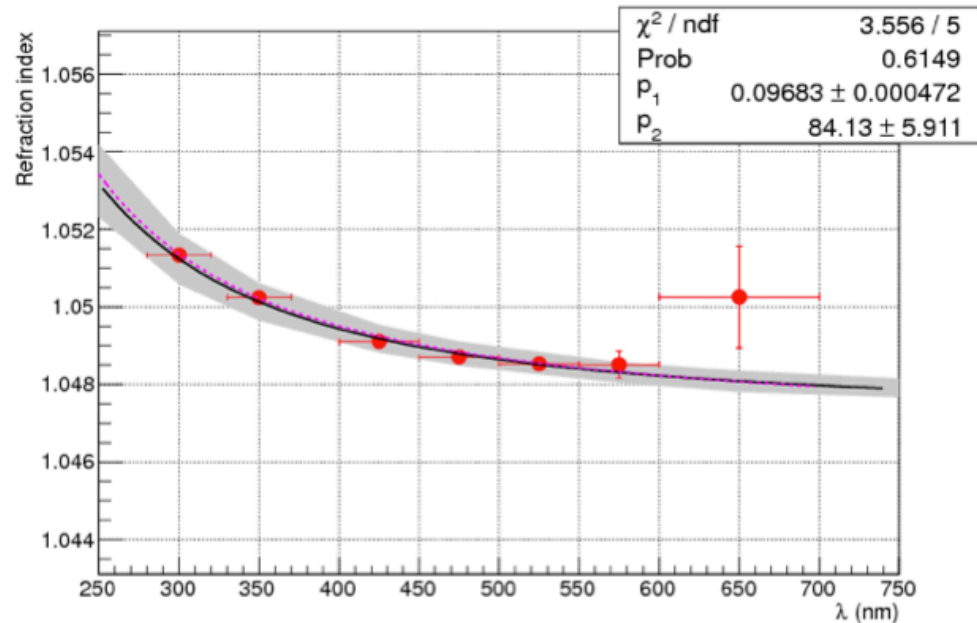
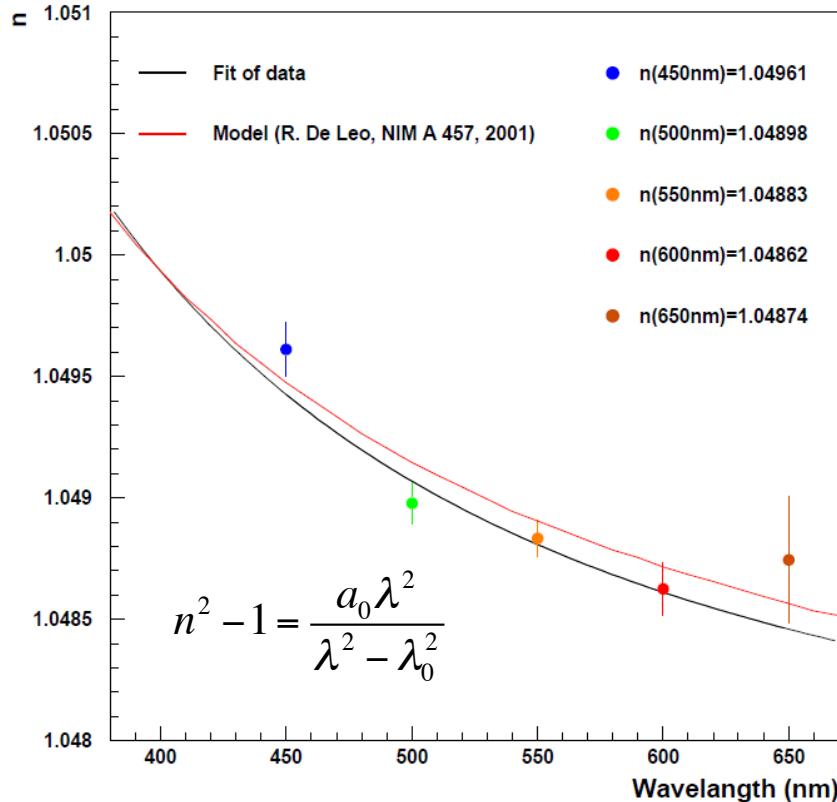
Measured by prisma method:



Measured by prototype with optical filters:

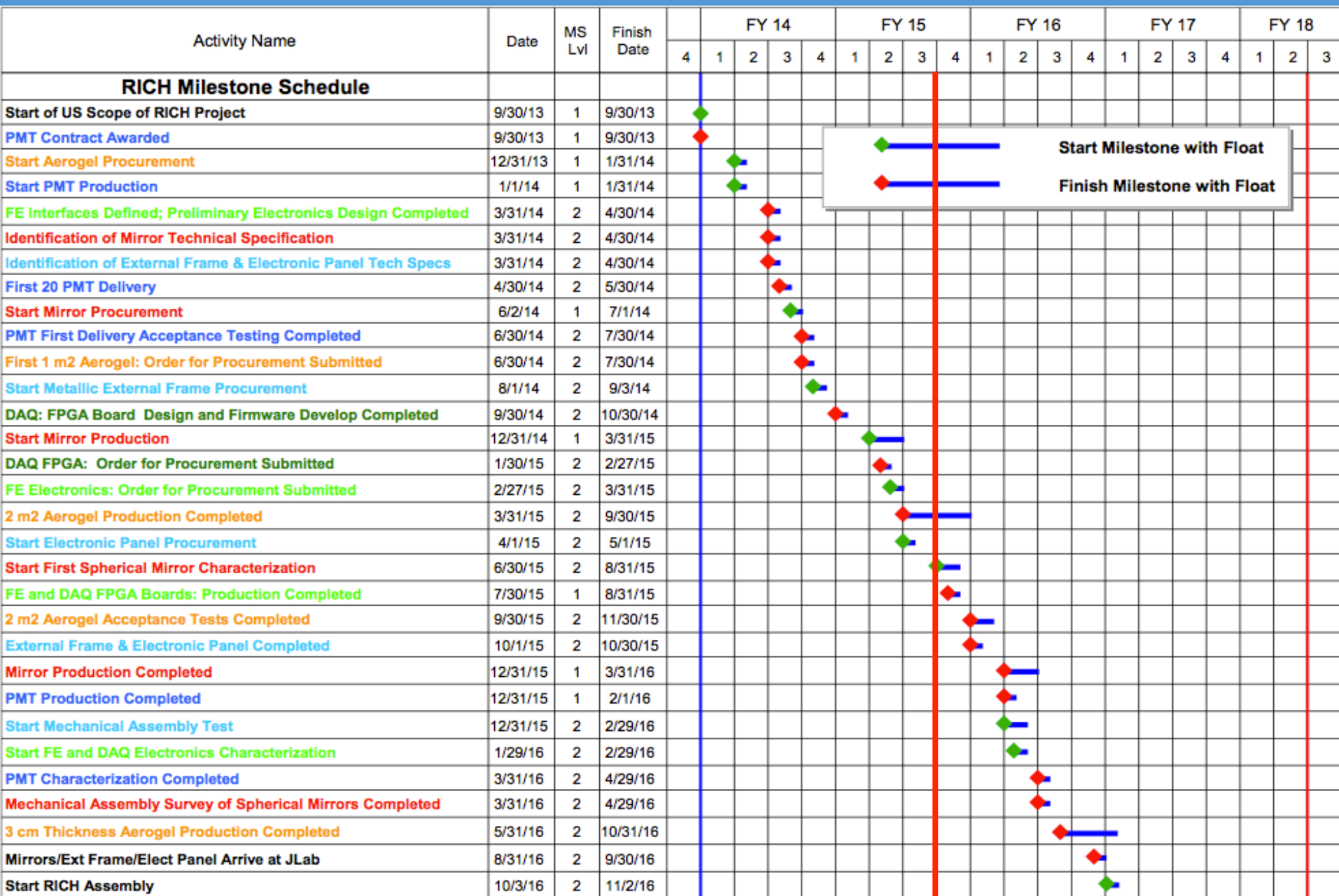


Chromatic dispersion



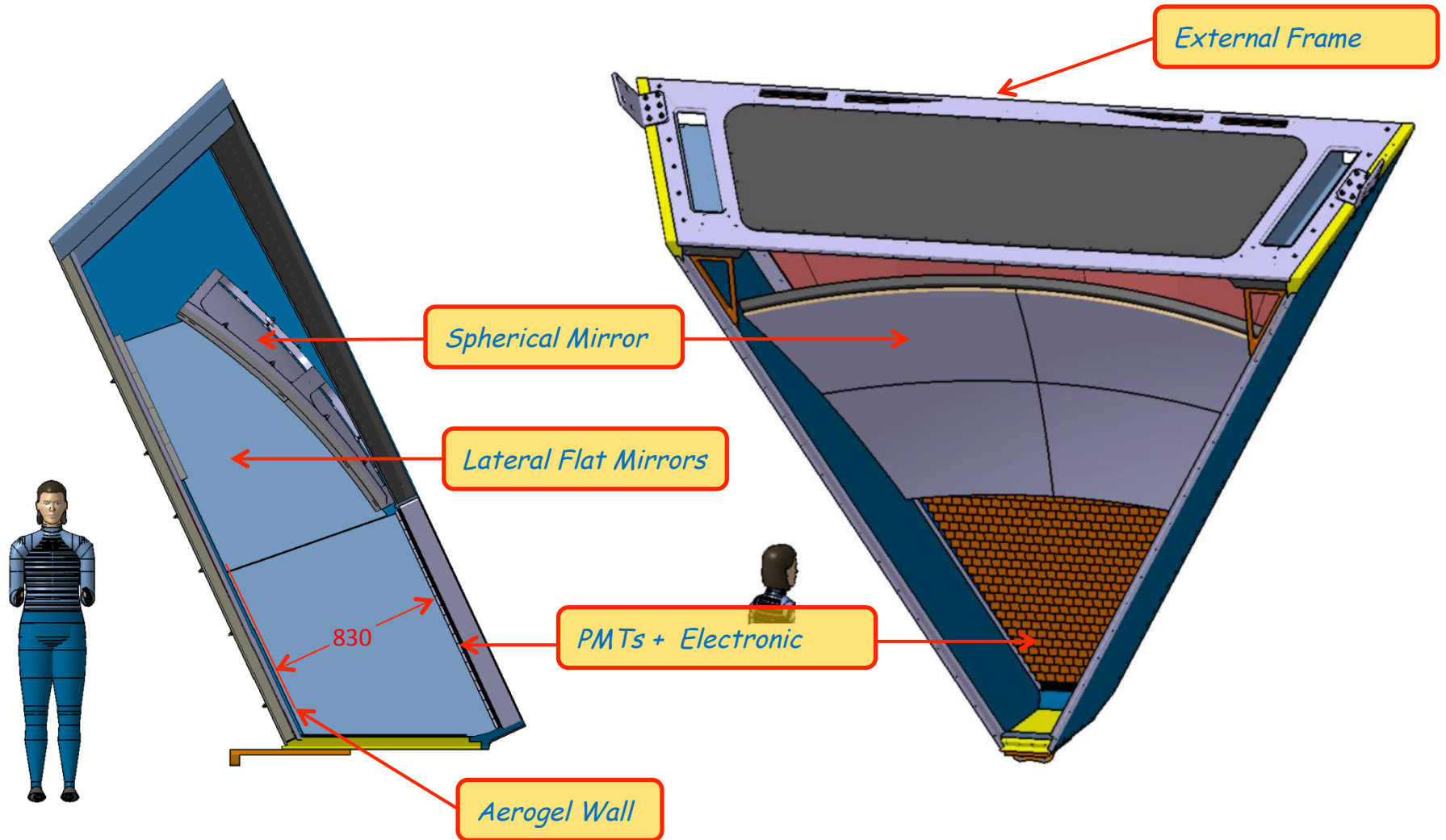
Expected value from density:  
 $n^2(400\text{nm}) = 1 + 0.438\rho$   
 $n(400\text{nm}) = 1.0492$

# RICH Project Milestones

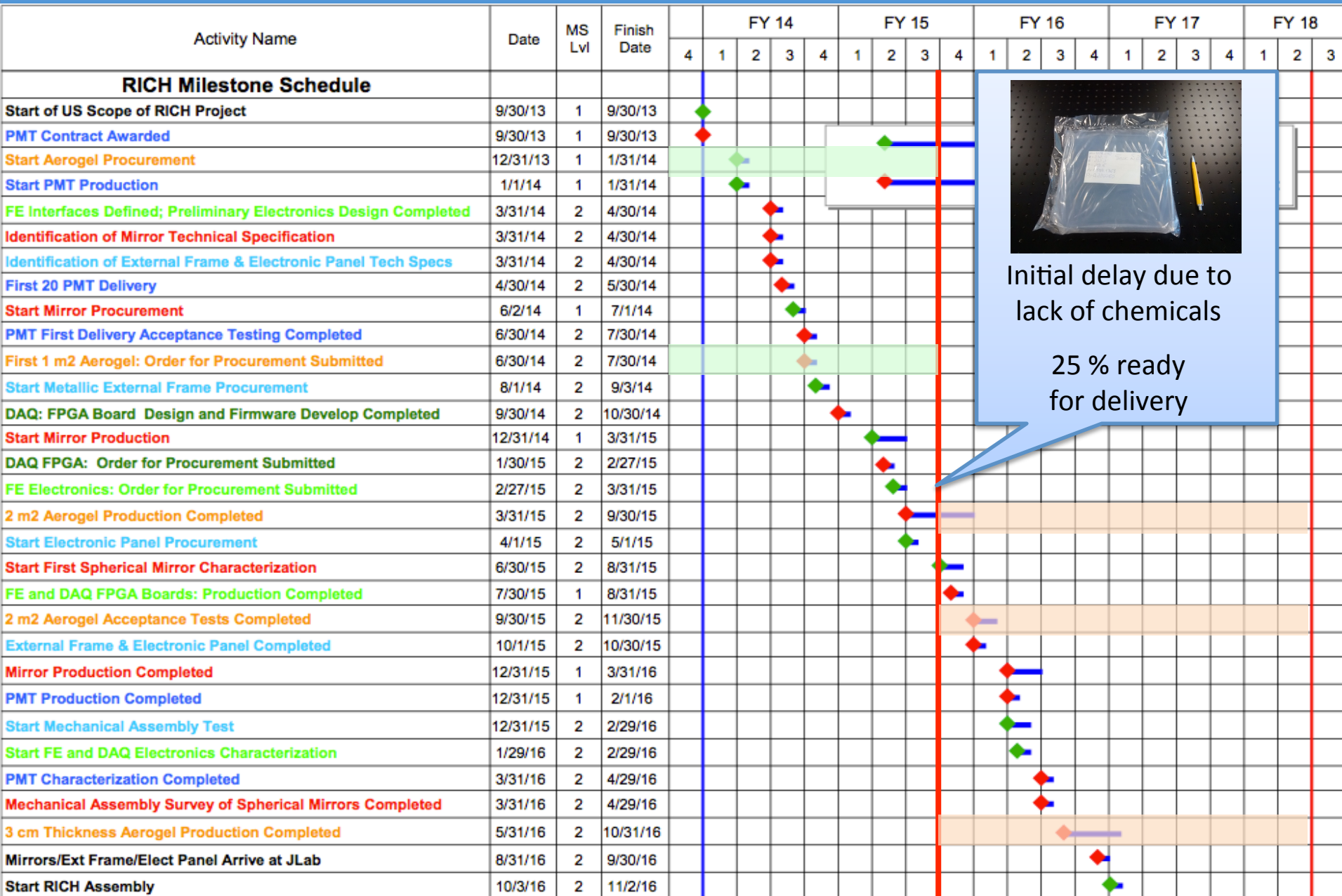


◆ — Start Milestone with Float  
◆ — Finish Milestone with Float

# RICH Assembling



# RICH Project: Aerogel



Initial delay due to lack of chemicals

25 % ready for delivery



# Aerogel Production

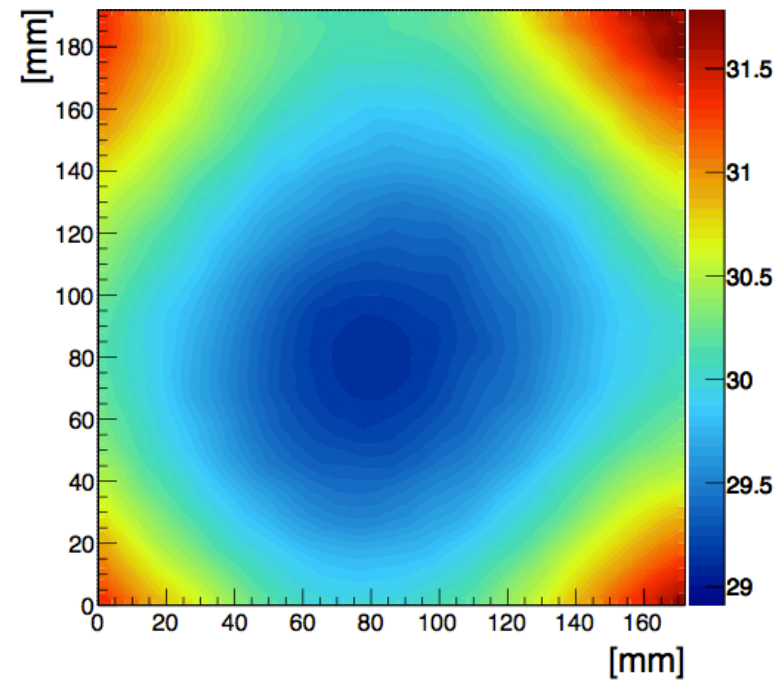
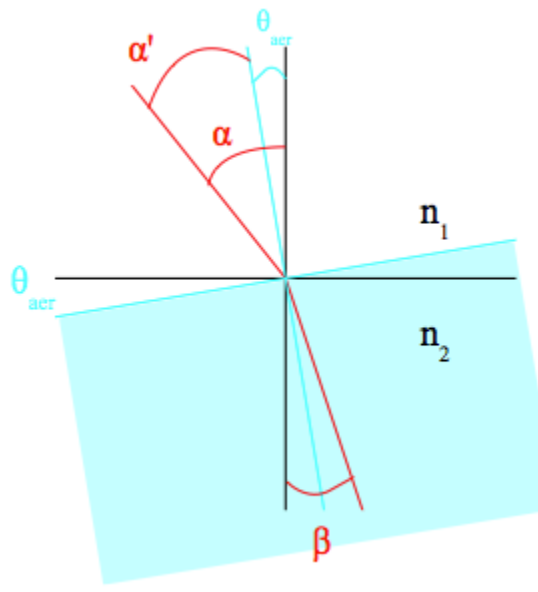
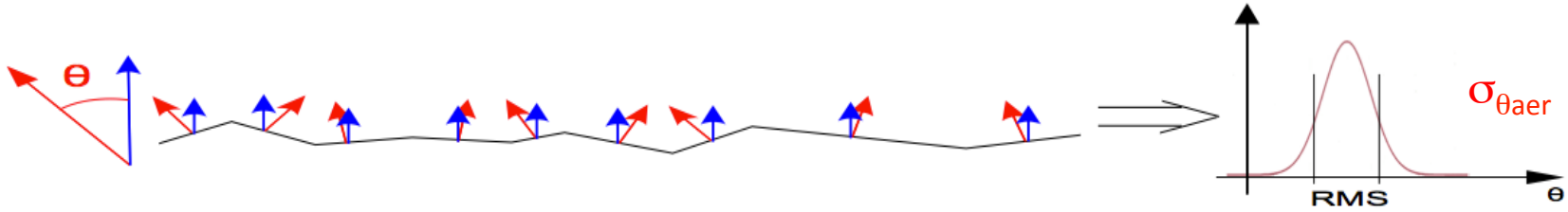
Критерий отбора:

$$L_{sc} > 43; A_0 > 0.95; 1.048 < n < 1.052 \{0.224 < \rho < 0.244\} n^2 = 1 + 0.438\rho$$

№	Experiment	Density $\rho$ , g/cm <sup>3</sup>	Scattering length $L_{sc}$ , mm	$A_0$ , %	Date of measurement ( $L_{sc}$ )	$K_p \pm 0.2$
1	оп397ф15	0.237	49.56±0.79	99.04±0.4	19.12.14	1.7
2	оп397ф16	0.233	47.67±1.19	97.77±0.9	23.12.14	1.5
3	оп397ф10	0.234	49.2±1.54	97.73±0.9	28.12.14	1.5
4	оп397ф	0.234	48.2±0.63	92.98±0.5	28.12.14	1.4
5	оп397ф33	0.237	51.32±1.28	98.91±0.6	29.12.14	1.5
6	оп398ф3	0.228	40.93±0.51	98.35±0.7	20.01.15	
7	оп397ф40	0.246	46.12±0.58	97.84±0.5	20.01.15	0.9
8	оп397ф9	0.241	46.87±0.8	96.66±0.4	20.01.15	1.5
9	оп398ф6	0.238	41.56±0.52	97.90±0.9	20.01.15	
10	оп398ф4	0.233	43.3±1.2	98.75±0.4	26.01.15	
11	оп398ф13	0.236	47.05±1.34	98.76±0.5	26.01.15	1.5
12	оп398ф31	0.237	51.28±1.31	99.54±0.5	04.02.15	1.7
13	оп398ф32	0.234	48.09±1.26	97.75±0.6	04.02.15	1.5

Aerogel Planarity < 1.5

# Aerogel Surface



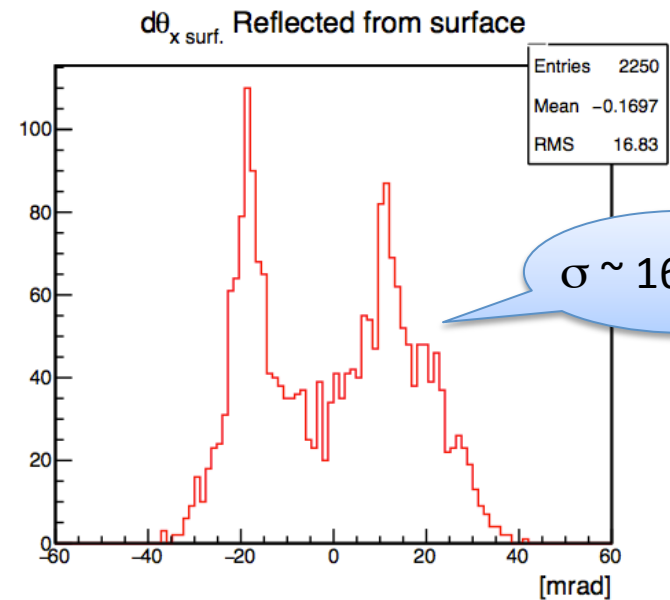
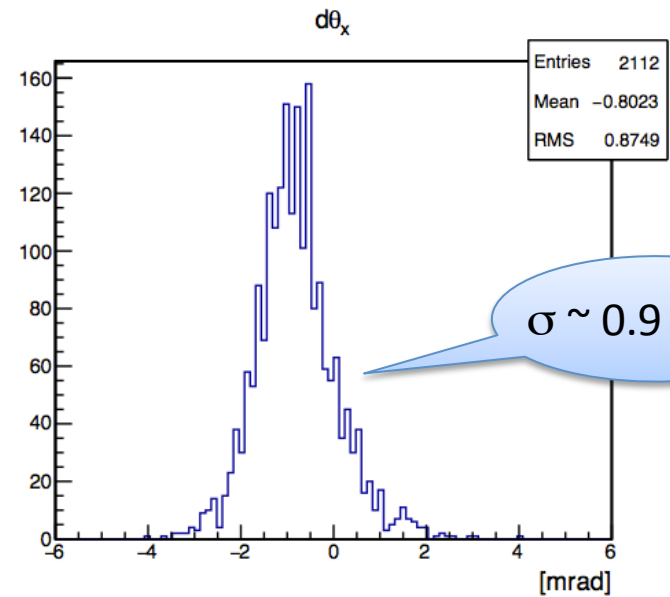
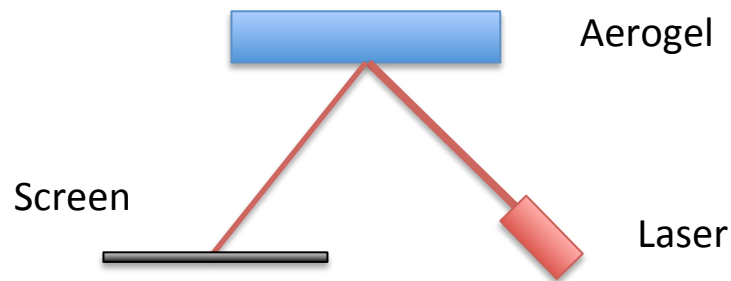
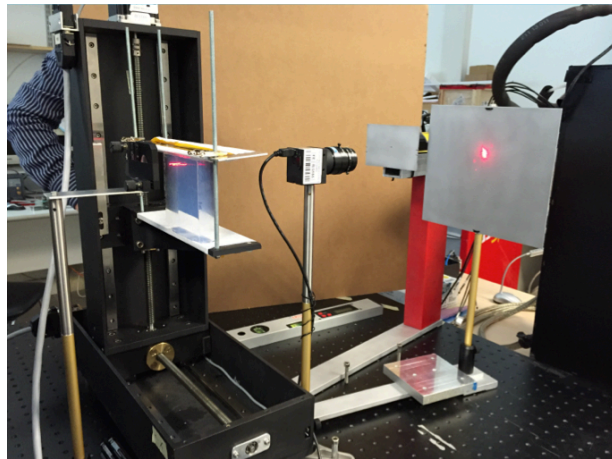
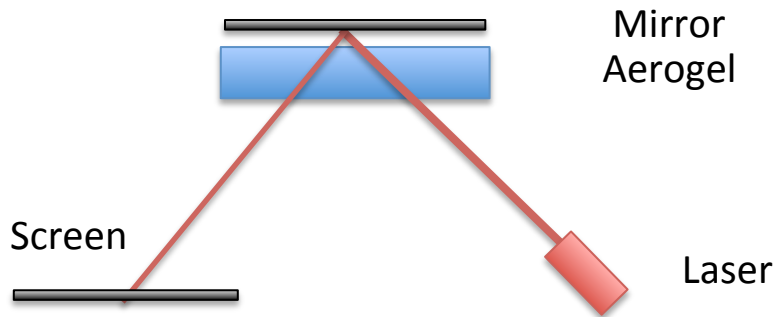
Refraction from a surface with local normal deviation  $\theta$

$$\beta = \vartheta_{aer} + \arcsin\left(\frac{1}{n} \sin(\alpha - \vartheta_{aer})\right)$$

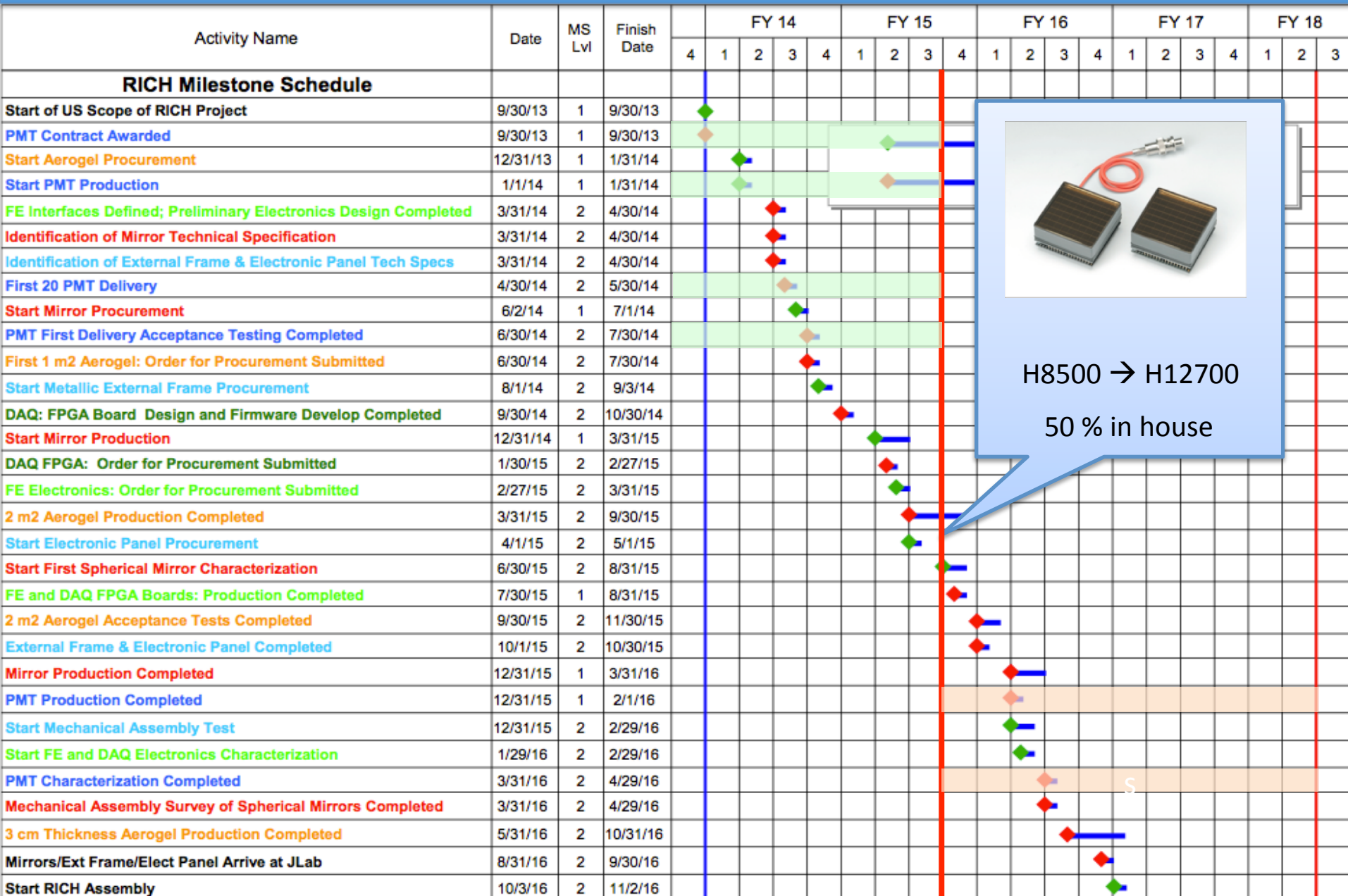
Contribution on light dispersion at small incident angles

$$\sigma_{\vartheta_{light}} = \left(1 - \frac{1}{n}\right) \cdot \sigma_{\vartheta_{aer}} \approx 0.05 \cdot \sigma_{\vartheta_{aer}}$$

# Aerogel Surface



# RICH Project: MA-PMTs

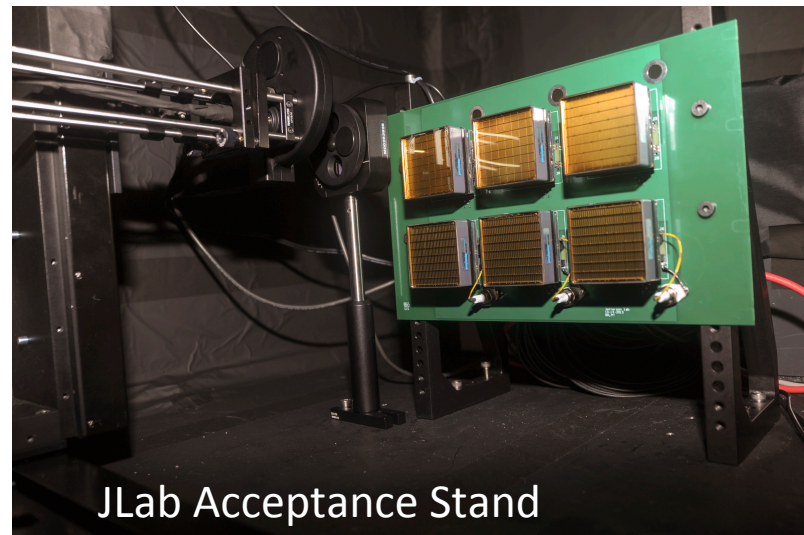




# MA-PMT Photon Detector

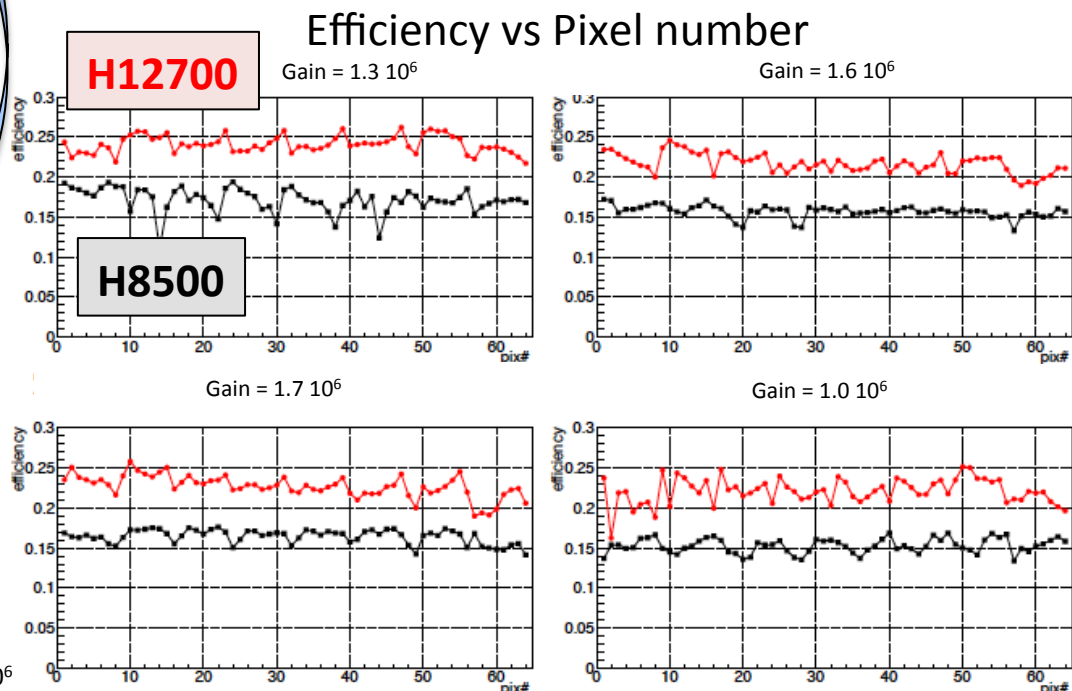
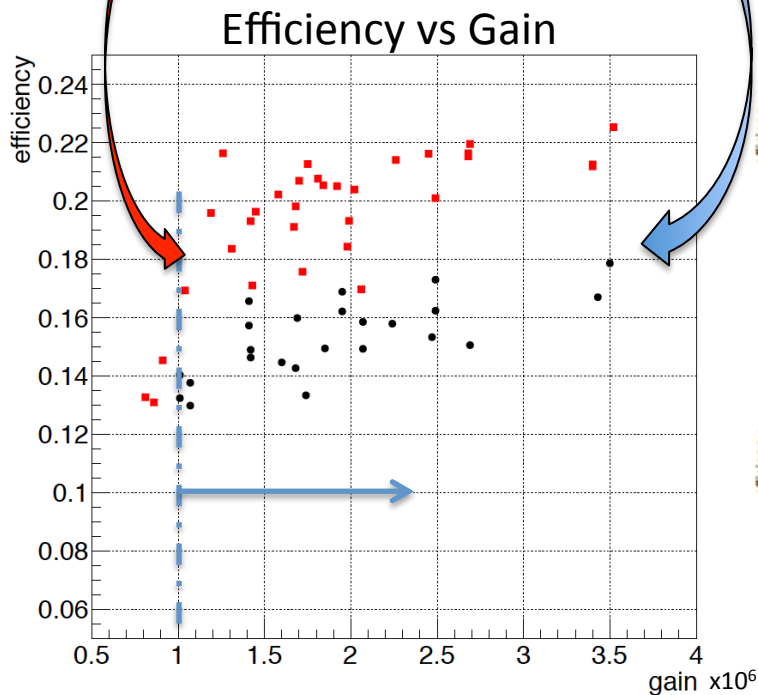
**110 Hamamatsu MAPMT out of 430 delivered and tested at JLab**

- 80 H8500
  - 110 **H12700** with enhanced SPE spectrum
- Procurement secured for new H12700 PMTs

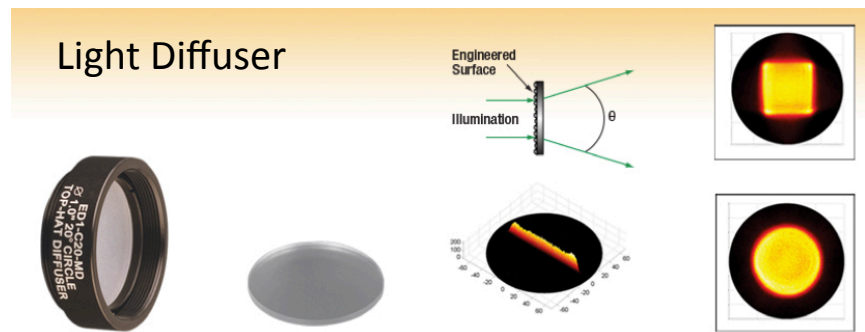
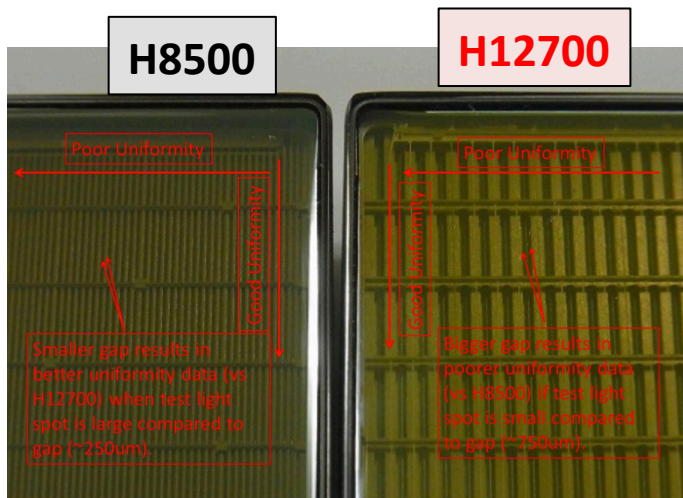


PMT Efficiency Comparison:

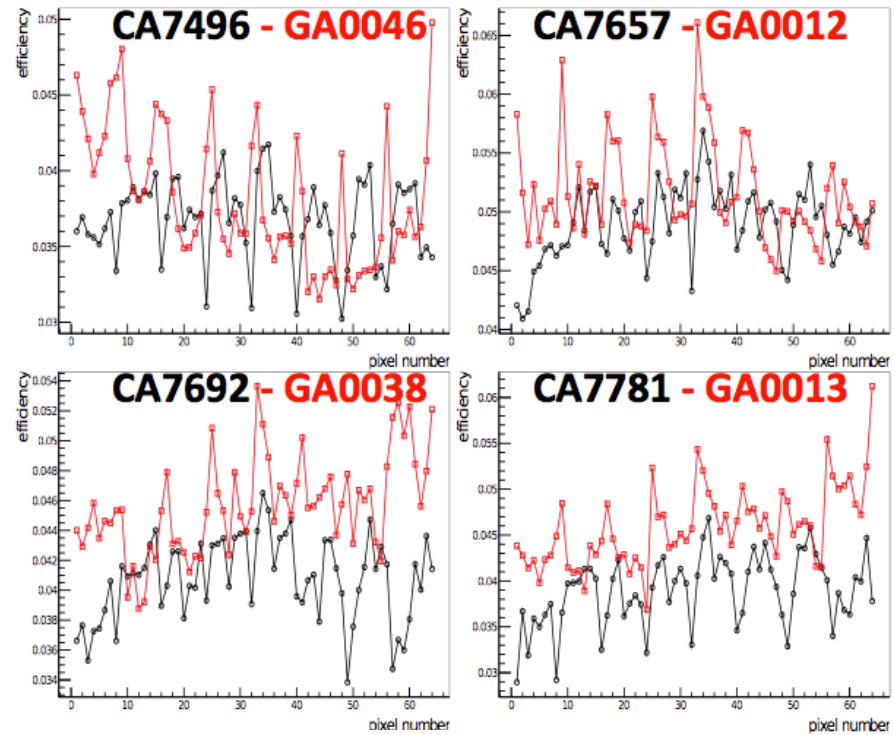
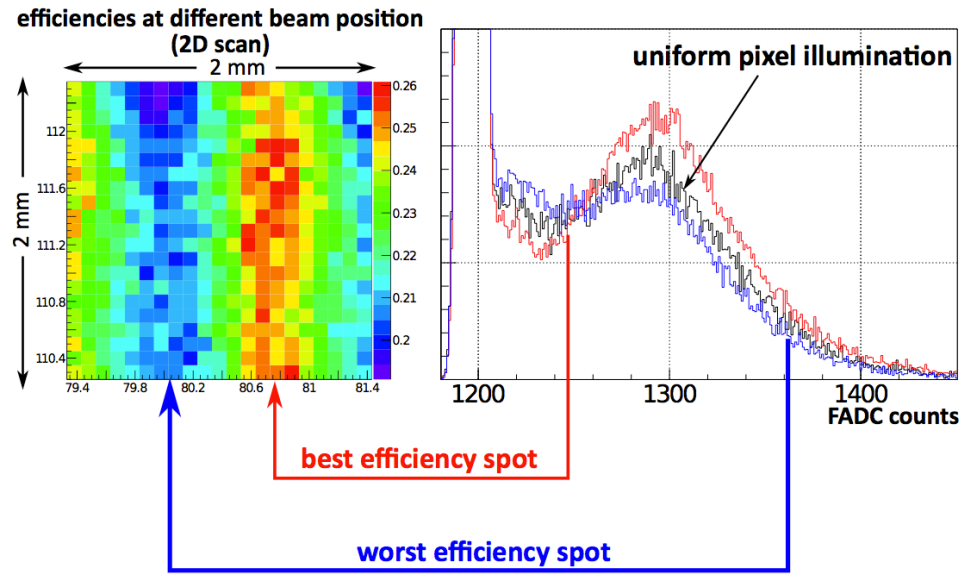
**H12700** ↔ **H8500**



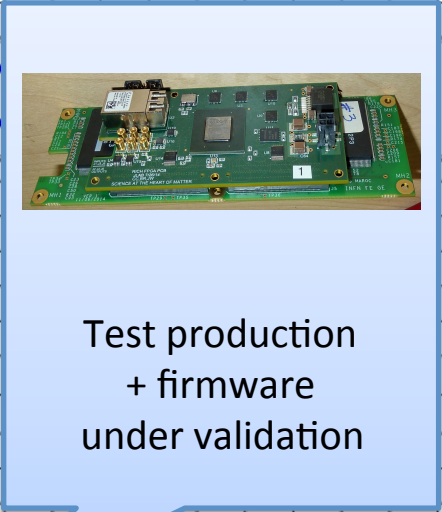
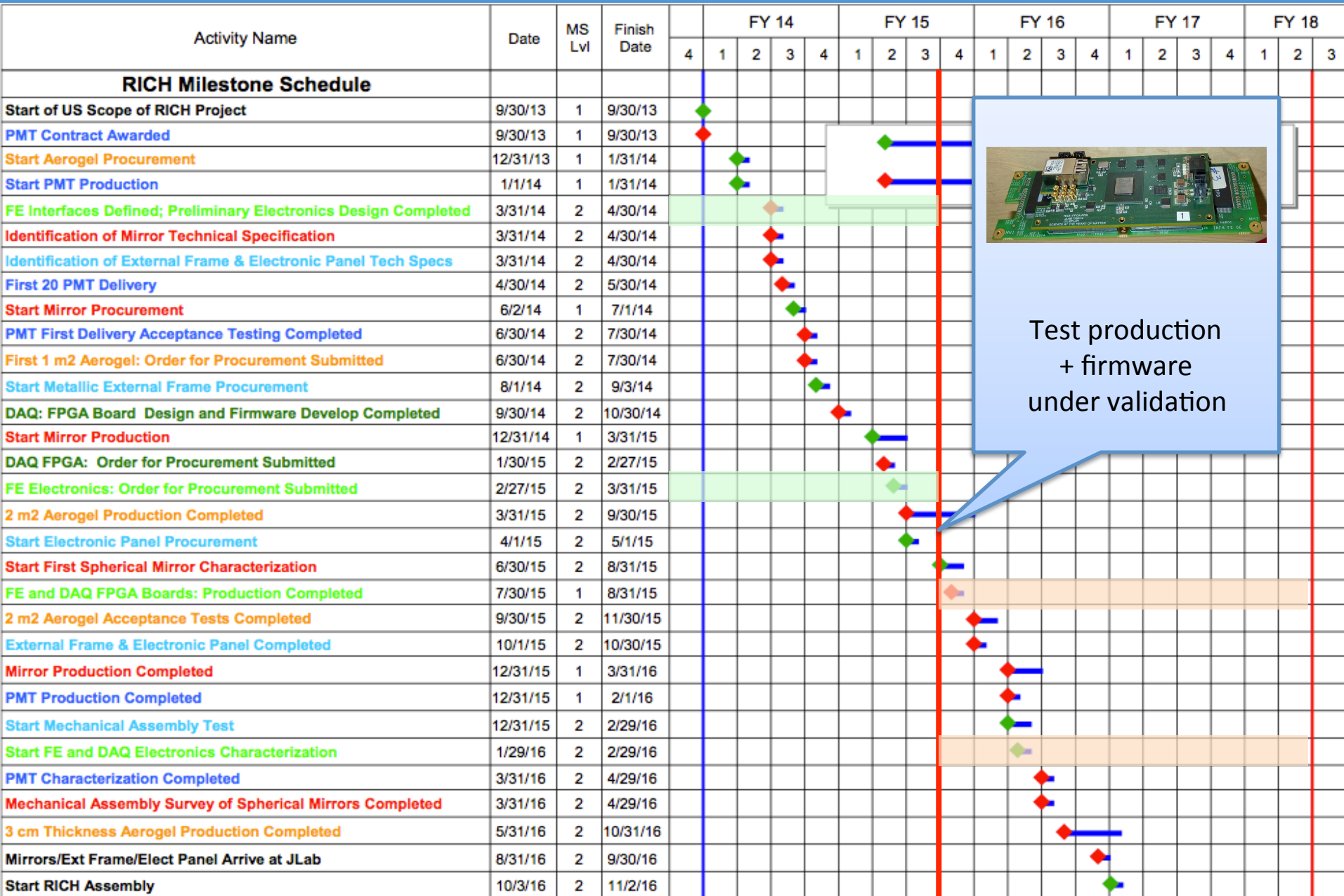
# MA-PMT Photon Detector



## Efficiency with full pixel illuminated



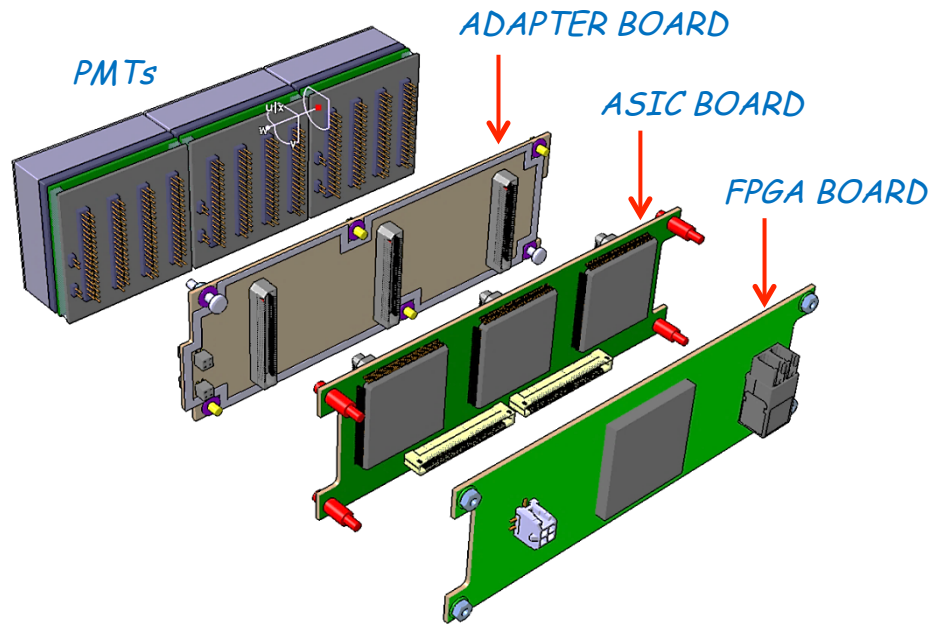
# RICH Project: Electronics



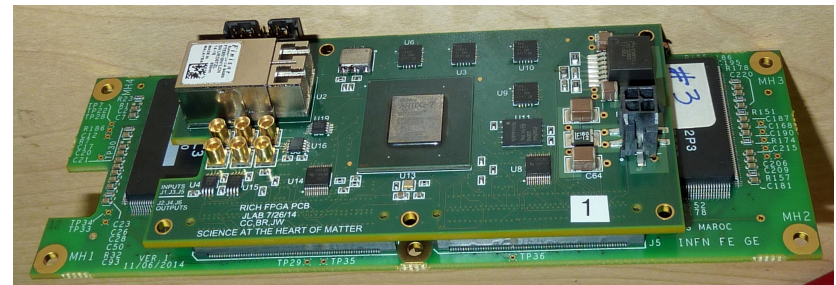
Test production + firmware under validation



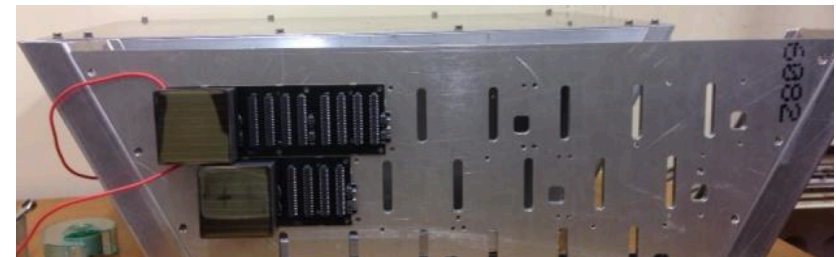
# Front-End Electronics



3 x ASIC BOARD (INFN) matching the

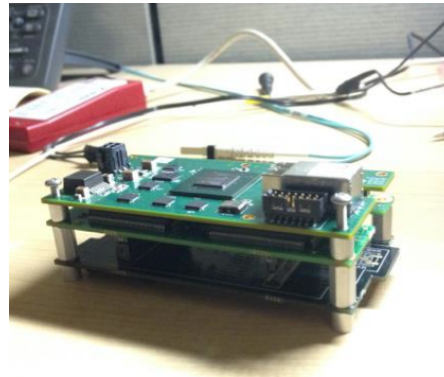
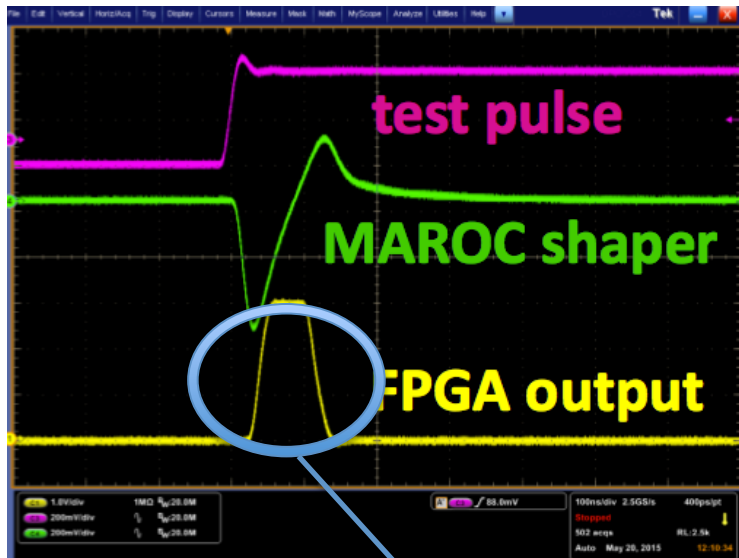


Universal FPGA BOARD (JLab)

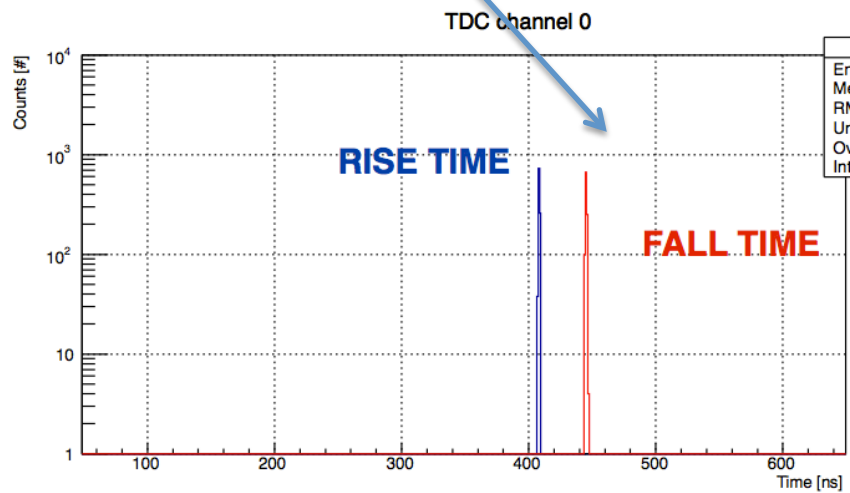
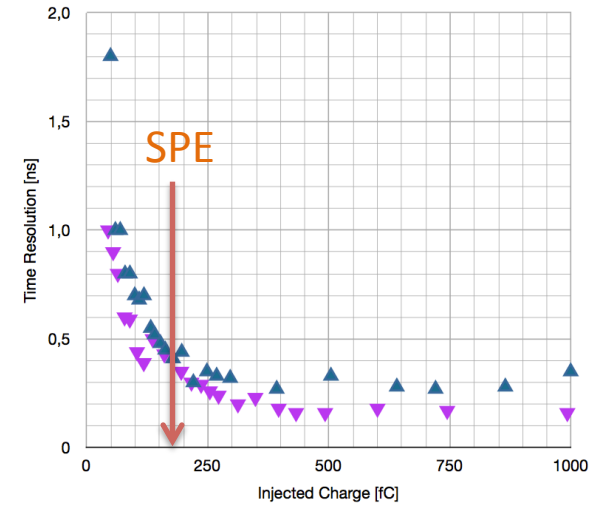


Assembling Tests

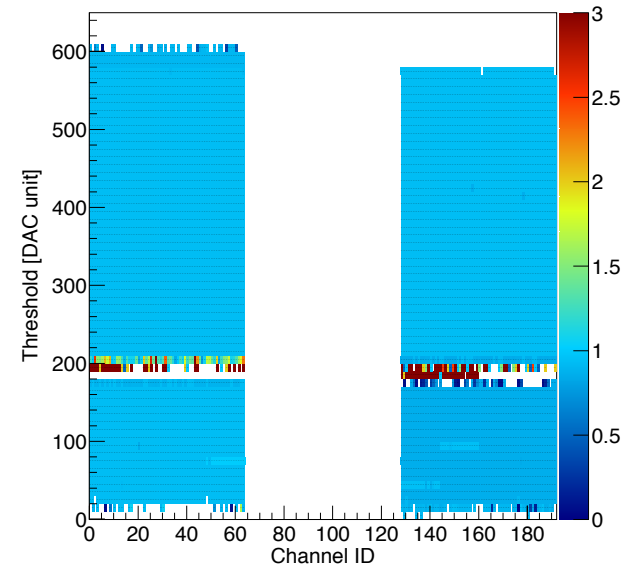
# Front-End Electronics



## Fast shaper time jitter



## TDC Efficiency All channels



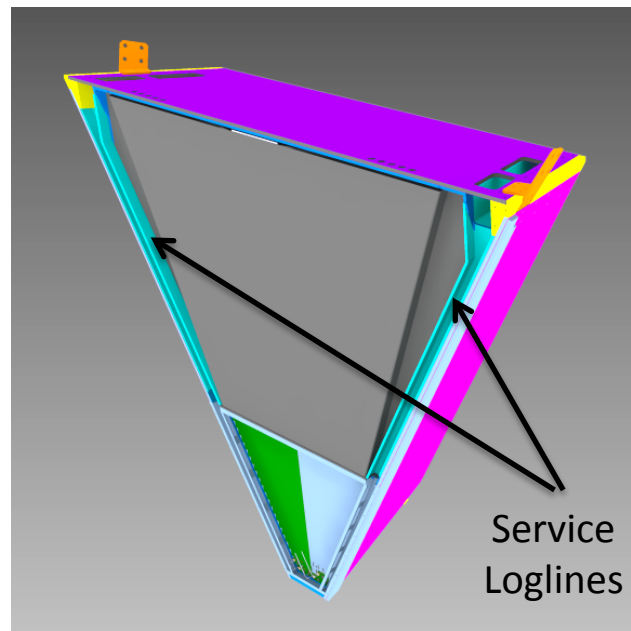


# Electronics Services

LV & HV Power Supply  
(compatible with EPICS)



Fiber-Optic DAQ  
(compatible with CLAS12)



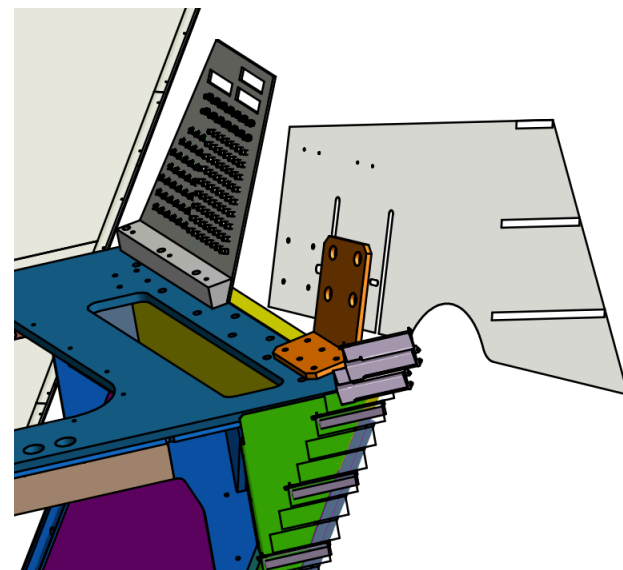
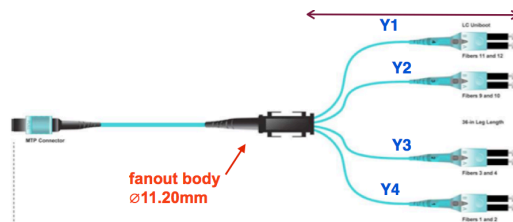
70 cables  
Ø5.3mm

LV

Alphawire 1896 4C 20AWG

HTC-50-1-1  
Ø3.2mm, 138 cables

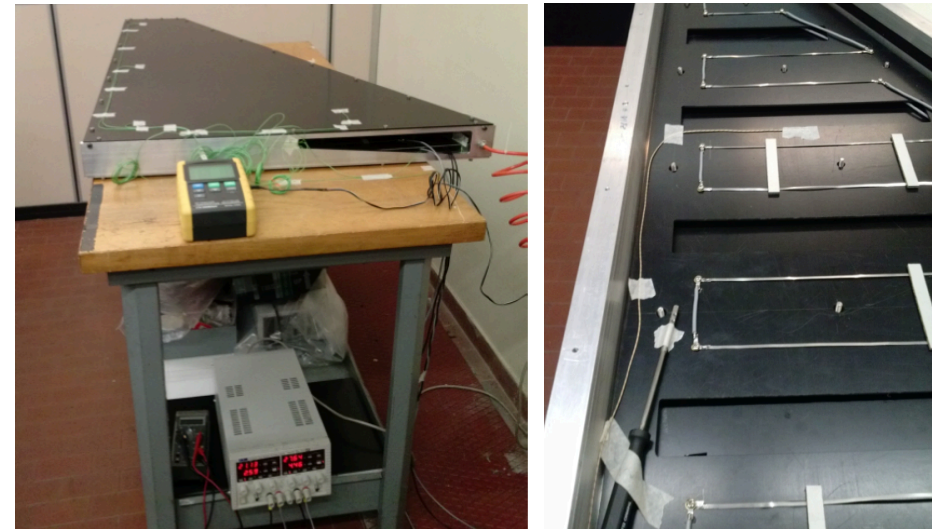
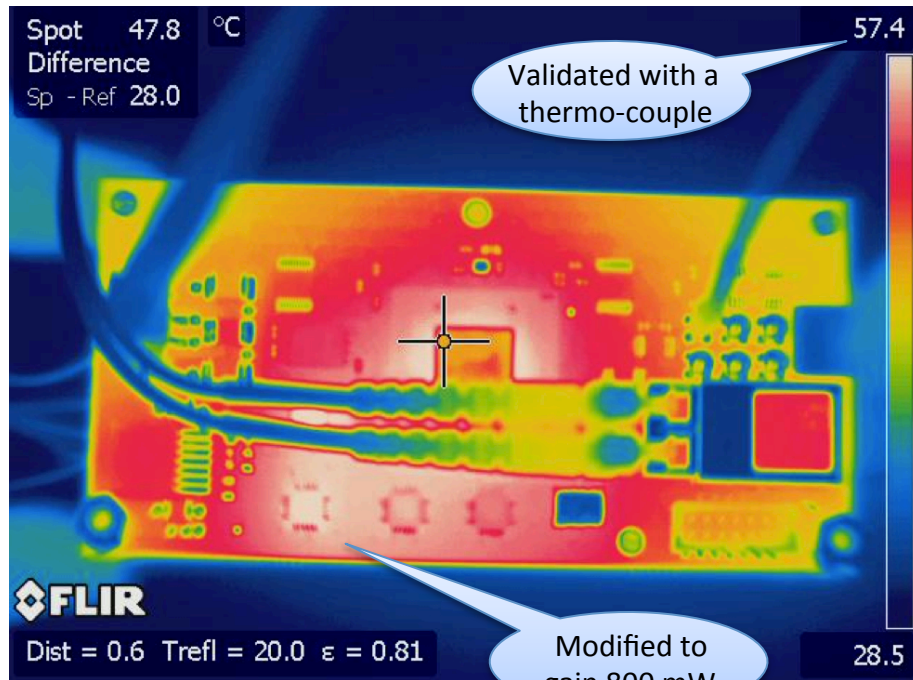
HV



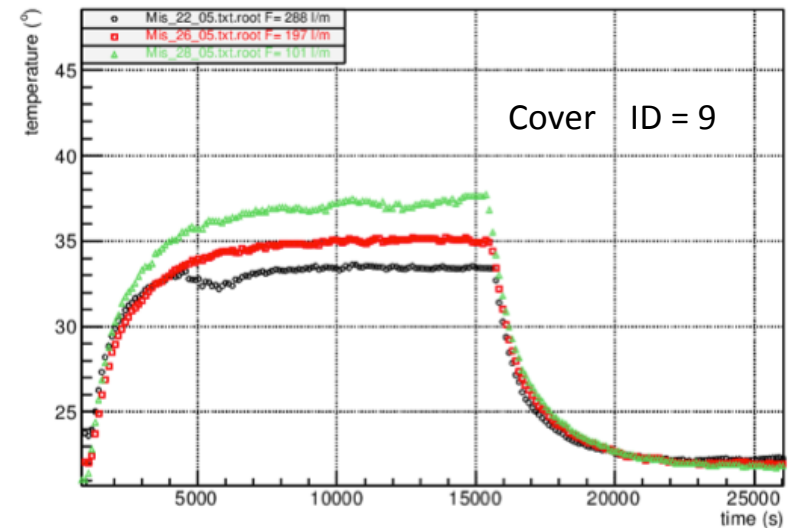
# Front-End Electronics

Cooling Tests ongoing in Frascati

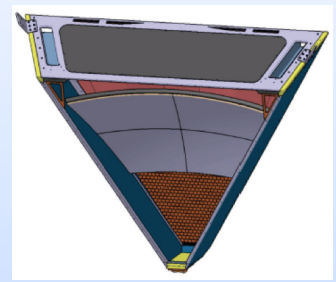
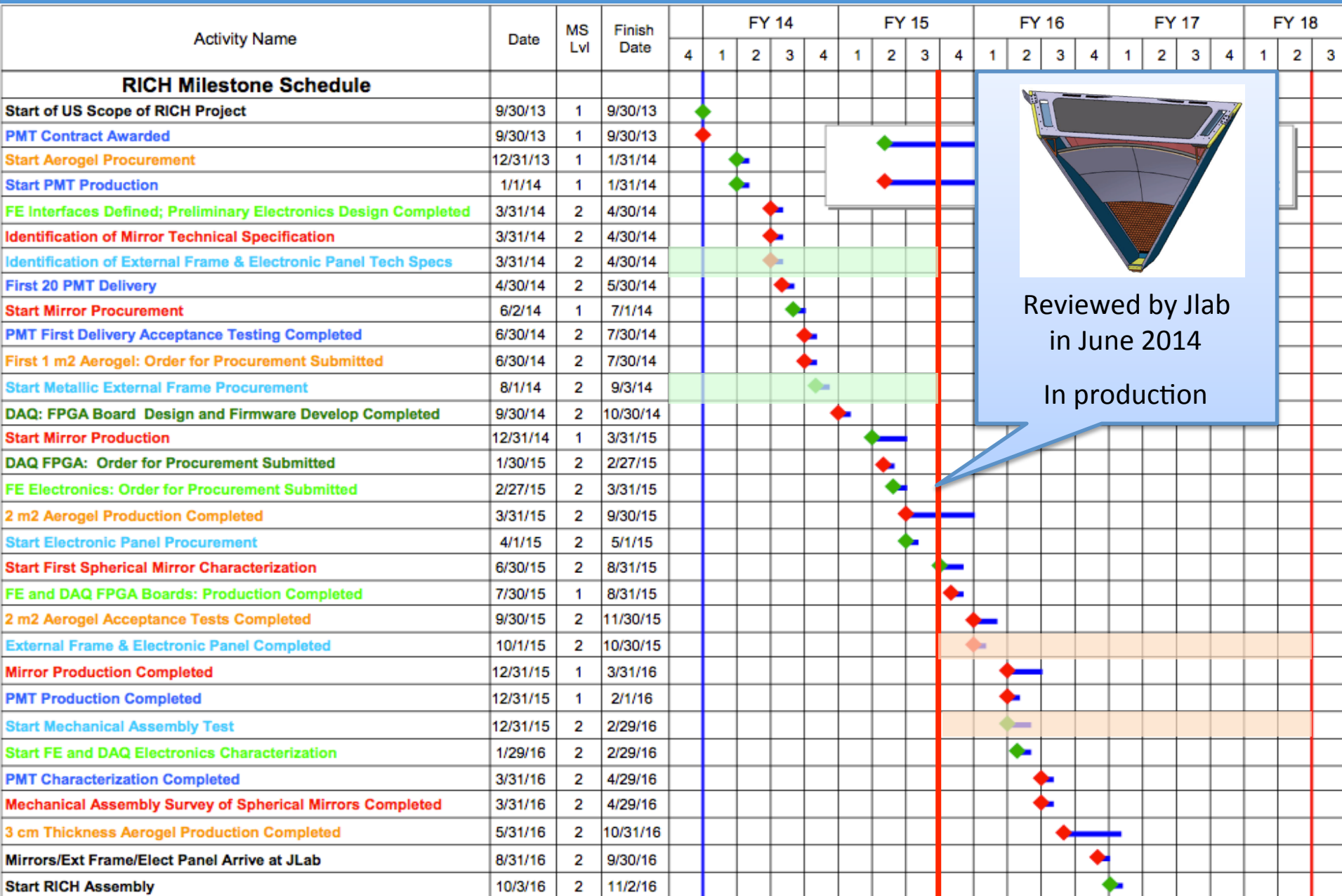
Tile power dissipation  $\sim 4$  W



FTOF requirement:  $T < 100$  F = 38 C



# RICH Project: Mechanics



Reviewed by Jlab  
in June 2014  
  
In production



# External Frame

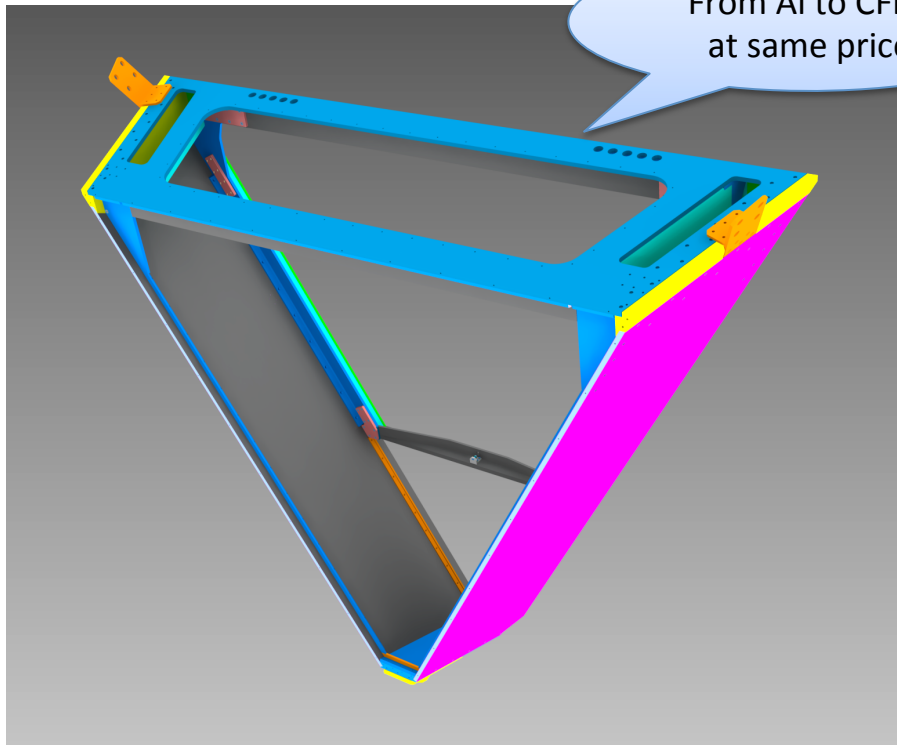
Contract awarded to aerospace company TecnaVan  
Delivery expected at the end of the year



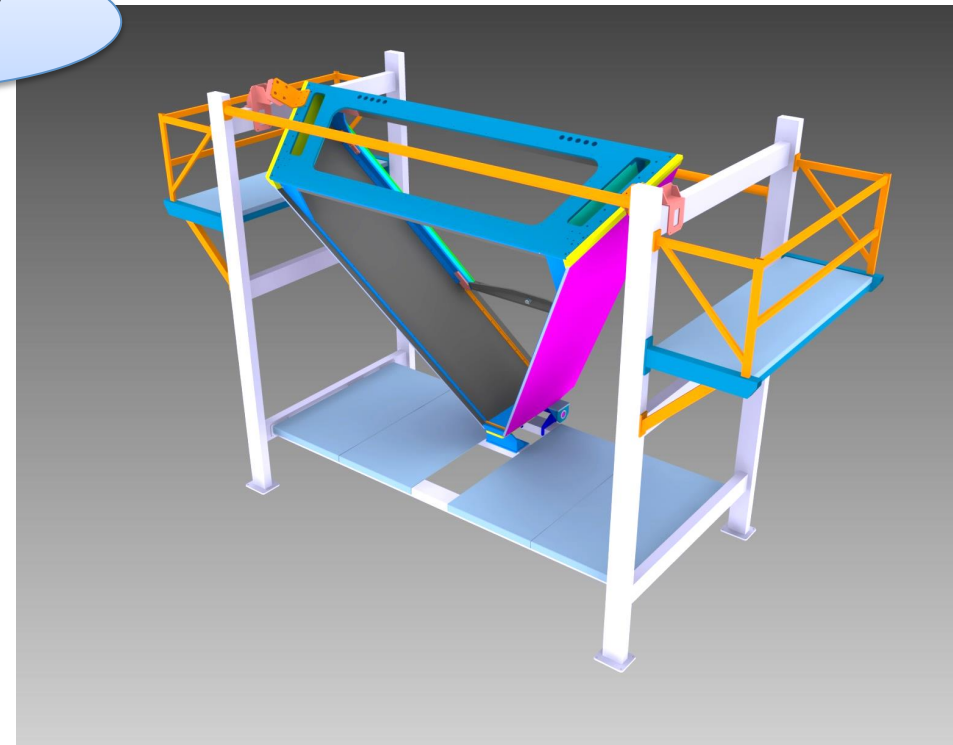
(Italy)

Specialized in large area, light and stiff composites for aeroplanes.

RICH External Frame

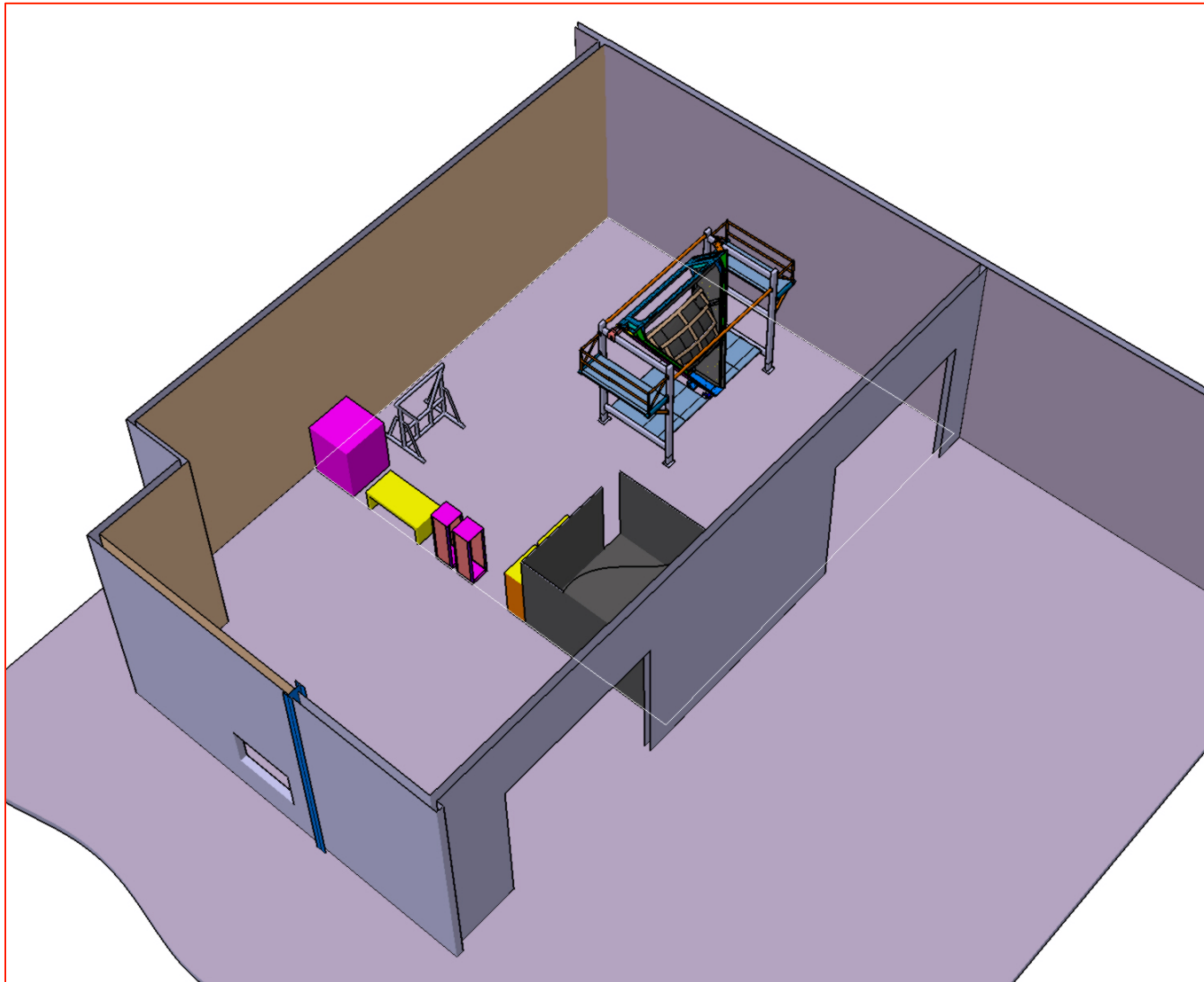


RICH Assembling Structure



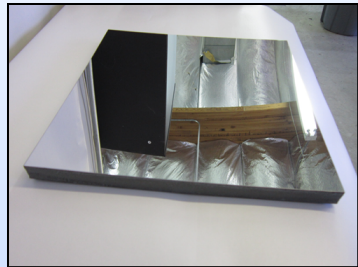
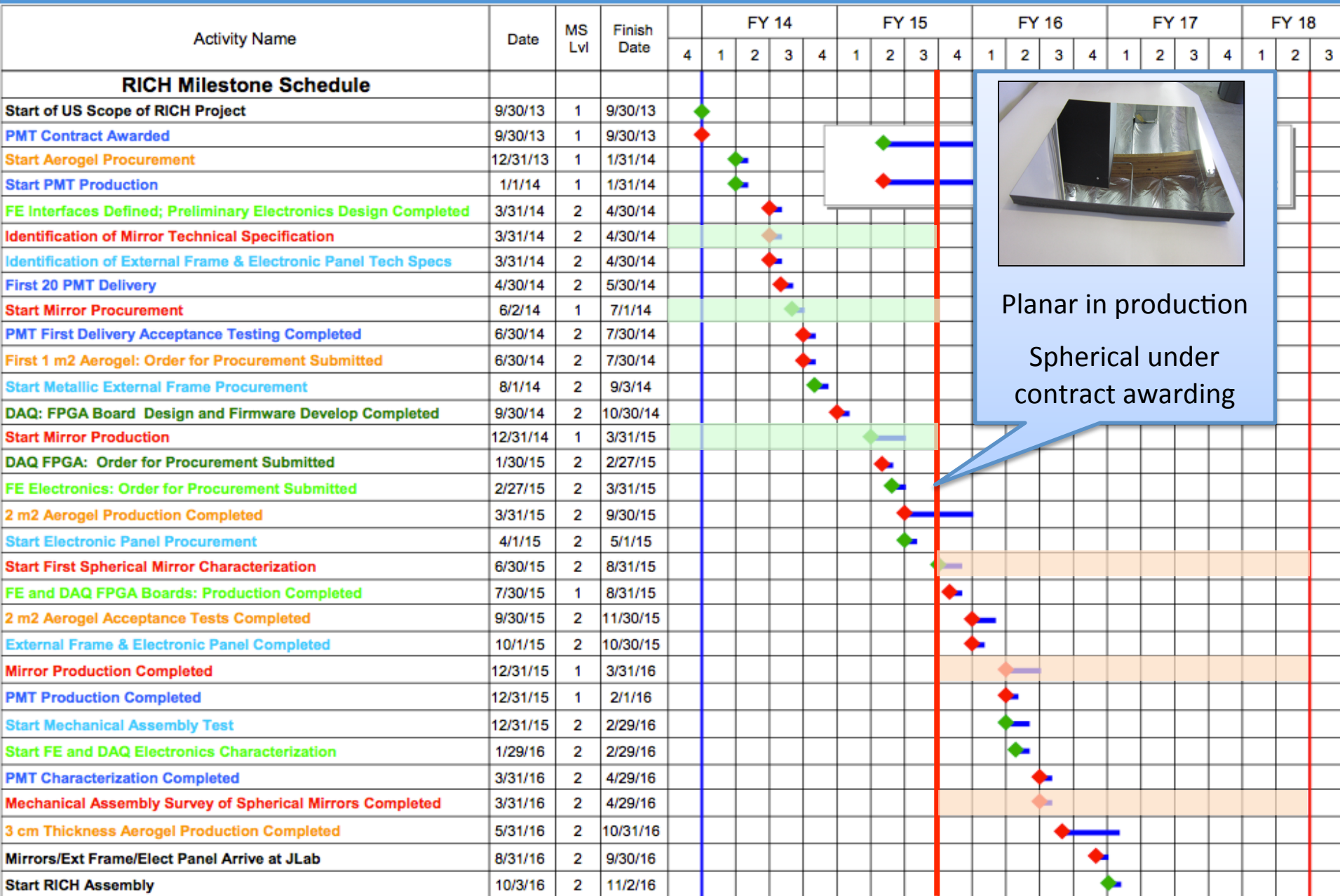
# RiCH Assembling

Assembly area in EEL124 available on October 2016





# RICH Project: Mirrors

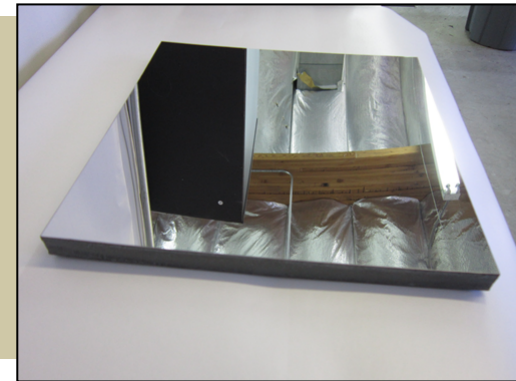


Planar in production  
Spherical under contract awarding

# Mirrors

## CFRP SPHERICAL Mirror

Radius tolerance  $\leq 1\%$   
Surface accuracy:  $5 \mu\text{m RMS}$   
Surface Quality:  $3 \text{ nm RMS}$   
 $D0 < 5 \text{ mm}$   
Reflectivity  $> 90\%$



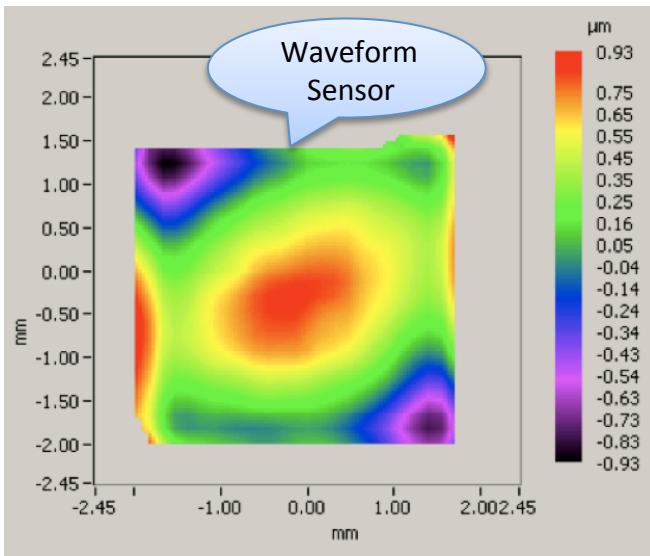
## Planar Glass Mirror

Planarity tolerance  $\leq 0.1 \text{ mm}$   
Surface accuracy:  $5 \mu\text{m RMS}$   
Surface Quality:  $3 \text{ nm RMS}$   
Reflectivity  $> 90\%$

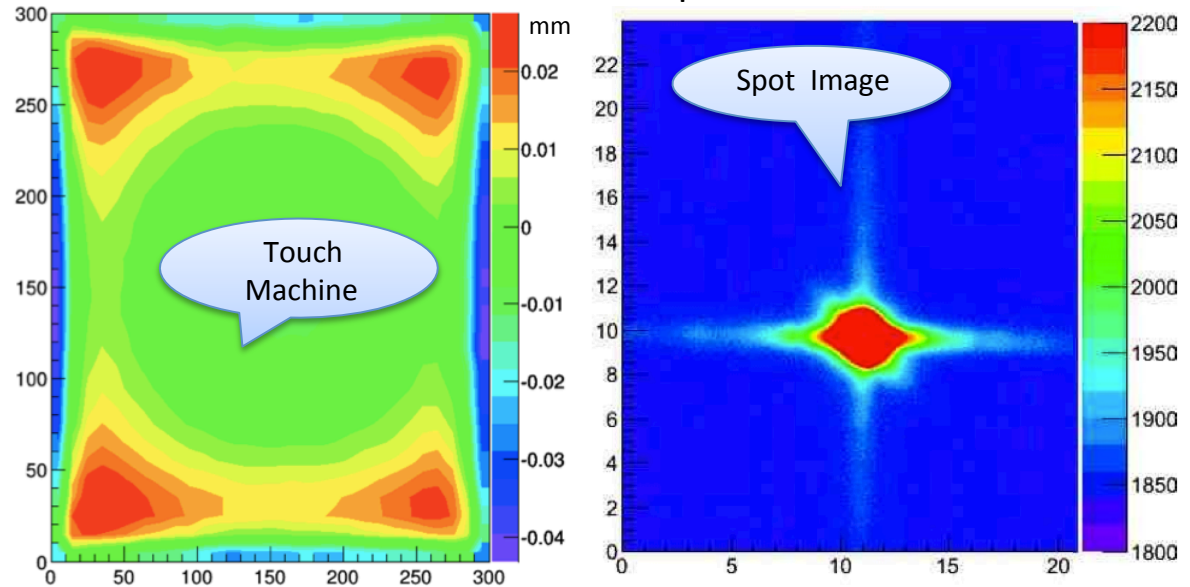


# CFRP Spherical Mirror: Demo-1 Shape

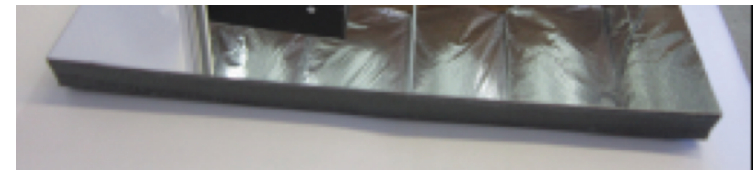
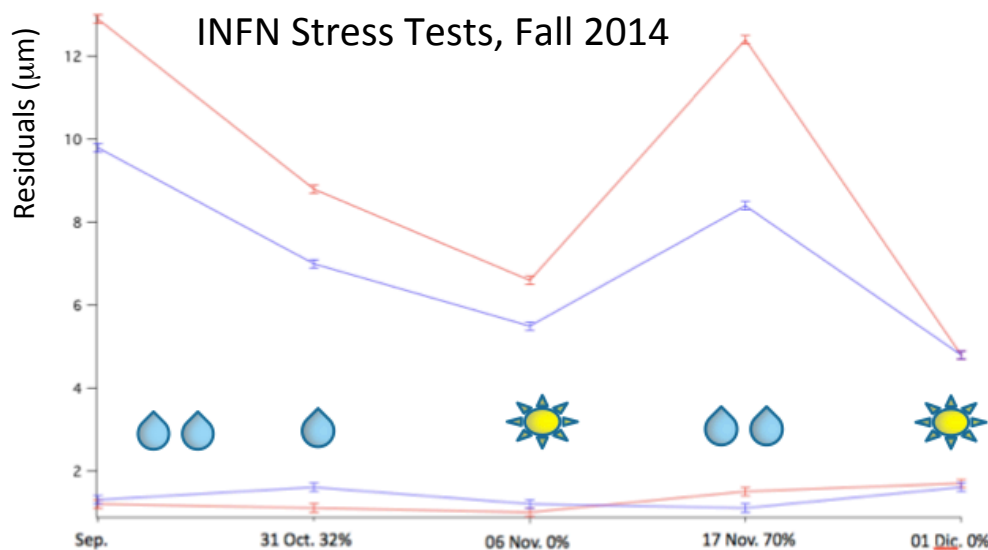
CMA Report, April 2014



INFN Measurement, September 2014



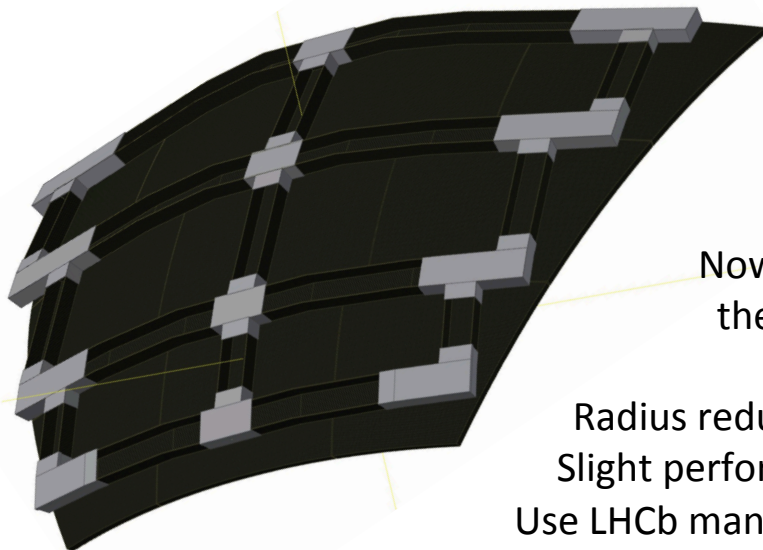
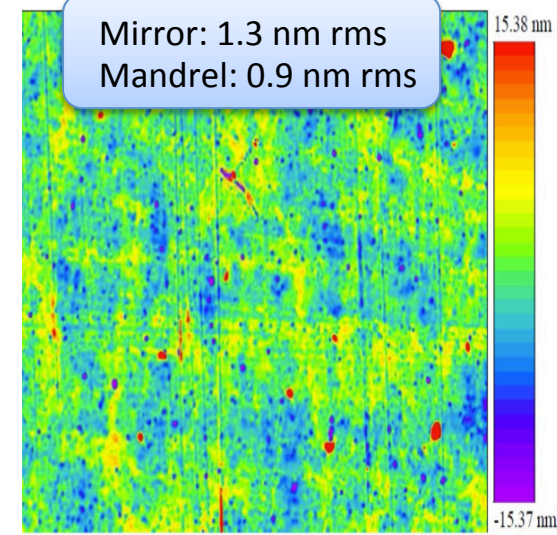
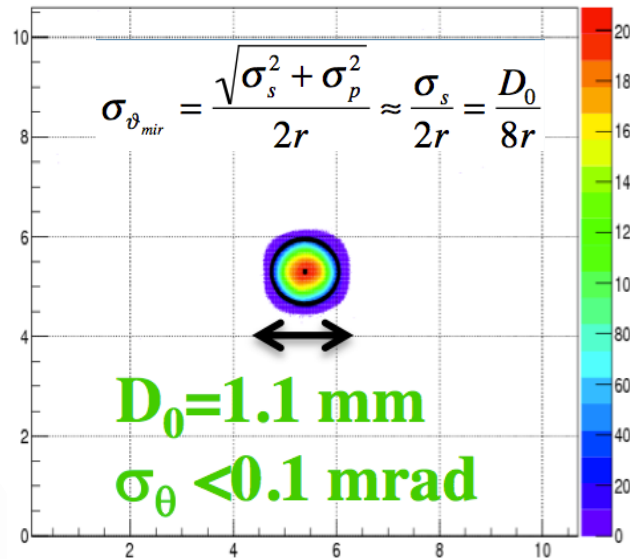
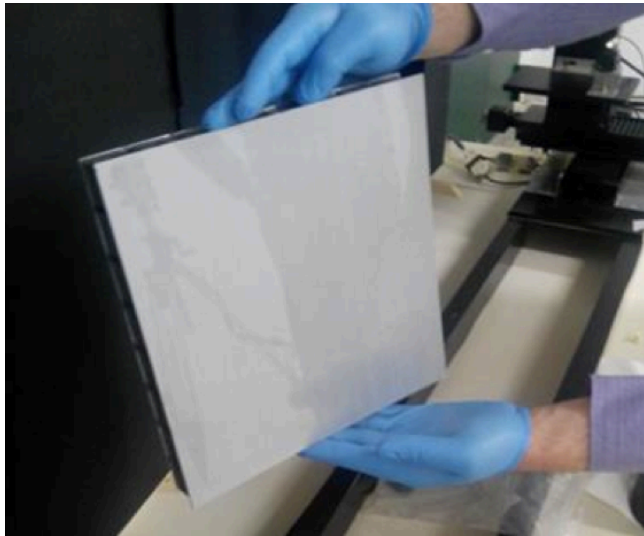
INFN Stress Tests, Fall 2014



CFRP core

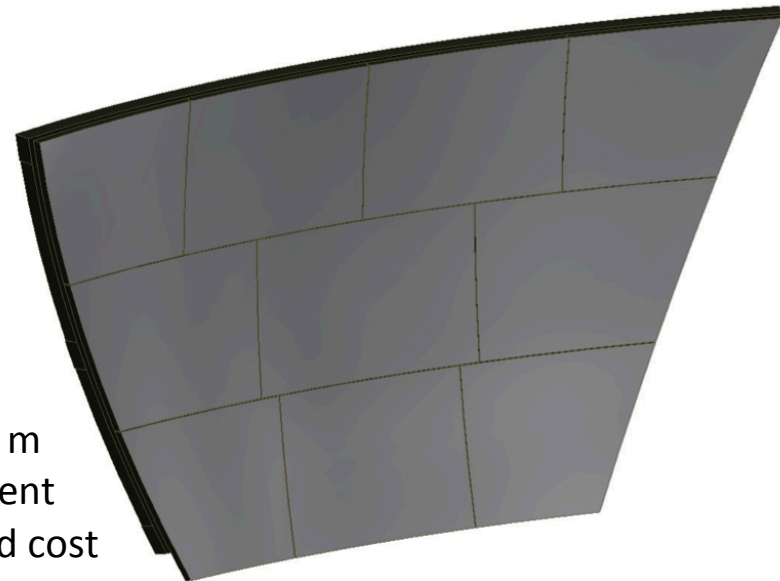


# CFRP Spherical Mirror: Demo-2 OK



Now engineering  
the production

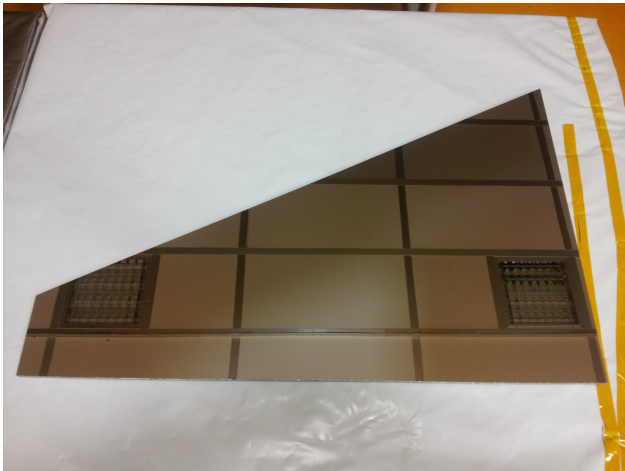
Radius reduced from 4 to 2.7 m  
Slight performance improvement  
Use LHCb mandrel: save time and cost



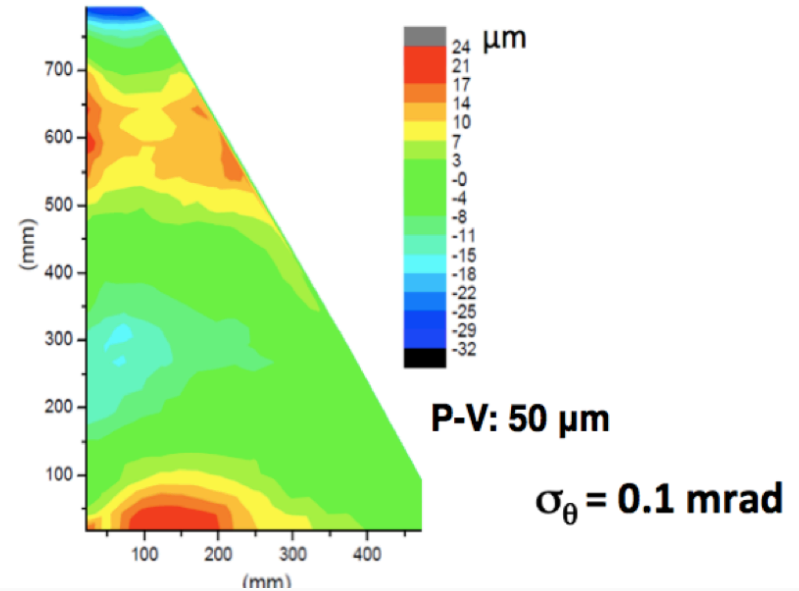


# Glass-skin Planar Mirror

Demo delivered in spring 2014

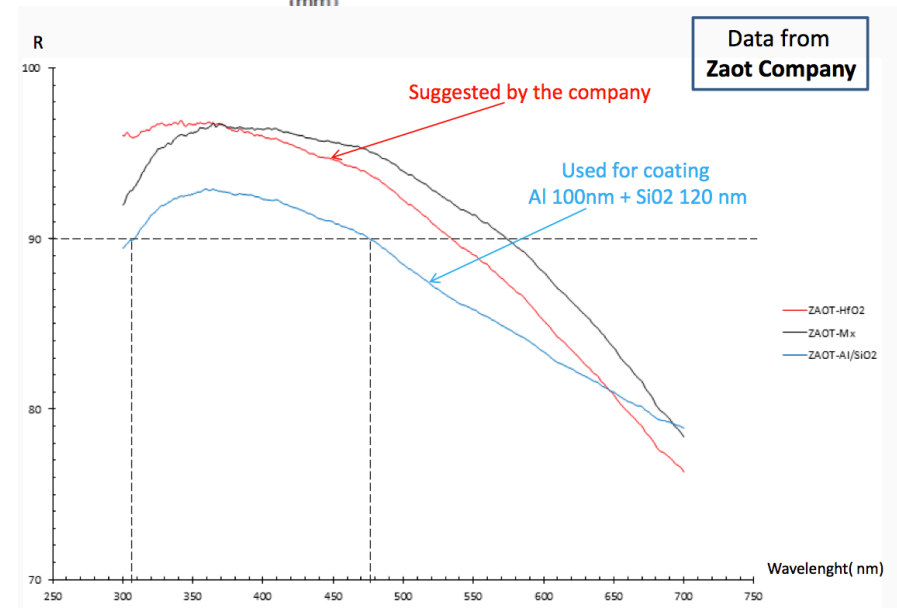
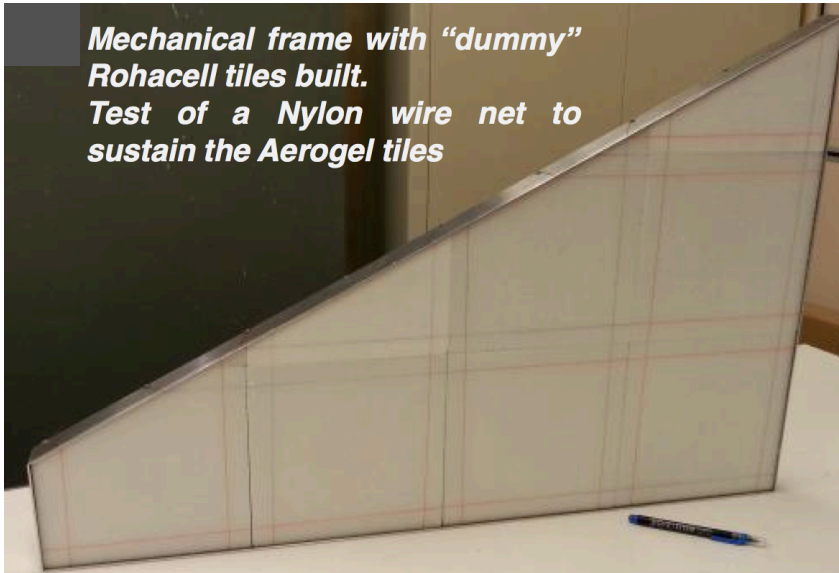


Production started in April 2014



Validation of aerogel holding scheme

*Mechanical frame with “dummy” Rohacell tiles built. Test of a Nylon wire net to sustain the Aerogel tiles*





# CLAS12 RICH Project Midterm Status

✓ Mechanics

✓ Electronics

✓ Photodetector

- In line or better vs the project

✓ Mirrors

- Technological issue identified and overcame

- Initial delay is being recovered

✓ Aerogel

- Most critical part

- Slow production start, should improve with time

- Working to optimize specifications vs production efficiency